

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 692.—VOL. XXV.]

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1854.

[WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS, 1s.

## THE MILITARY REVOLT IN SPAIN.

THE electric telegraph has its disadvantages when it is under the absolute control of a Government. The news which it conveys is not to be depended upon in times of civil or foreign warfare. The Vienna telegraph once bade fair to acquire a character for mendacity only second to that of the "Father of Lies," or of Russian bulletins. During the past week the Madrid telegraph has been equally untrustworthy, and day after day has announced the failure or suppression of a revolt, which private letters, tardier but perhaps more faithful, have represented as invariably to be maintaining its ground, and extending in every direction. At the time at which we write, it is still uncertain whether the Insurrection, led by Generals O'Donnell and Dulce, is to be considered a failure or a success. It is quite certain, however, that it deserves to succeed, and it is probable, if it do not, that it will only be the precursor of many similar attempts at no remote period.

The deplorable state to which Spain has fallen naturally suggests reflections as to the circumstances which produced the catastrophe, and the combinations and difficulties to which it may lead. Even the mightier interest excited by the war against Russia is not sufficient to distract attention from the events that have occurred, or are about to occur, in the Peninsula. They may influence not only European but American politics, and may greatly increase many existing difficulties on both sides of the Atlantic.

It will be generally admitted that most of the present evils that afflict Spain are traceable to the repeal of the Salic law under that bad man and worse Sovereign, Ferdinand VII. There are some countries, such as our own, where a Salic law would be impolitic, as well as ungallant and

ungenerous; but, in more southern climes, experience proves the danger of intrusting the sovereignty to female hands. Independently of the mischief of a disputed succession, which was produced by Ferdinand VII. when he changed the fundamental law of the kingdom, and set aside the legitimate heir and his progeny, to place the Crown on the head of his infant daughter, there can be no doubt that neither Queen Christina nor Queen Isabella has acted a worthy part in Spanish history. The softness of their character and the looseness of their morals laid them open to the assaults of schemers, intrigues, libertines, and ruffians, who could have played no similar part under male sovereigns. Among other evils which Spain owes to the selfish act of her late King, are, not only a civil war carried on by the legitimate heirs—a war which inflicted incalculable damage upon the country—but all the scandal, corruption, and excesses of the reign of Isabella and her mother. The bad character of the one, and the helplessness and bad training of the other, were incentives to every kind of intrigue, and every species of misgovernment. A male sovereign—whether Don Carlos or the Count de Montemolin—though he might not have been, in all respects, the model of a king, and though he might have failed to procure for his country the advantages of a wise, just, and progressive form of Government—would not have been liable to the same extent as Christina and Isabella, to be swayed by the councils of penniless knaves and traders upon the weaknesses of women. No unscrupulous private soldier, with a handsome person, and devoid of every other advantage—physical, moral, or intellectual—would have been able to sway the councils of the Chief of the State, and to possess power without responsibility. No favourite, selected from a crowd of similar aspirants for the superior elegance of his manners or the more dazzling effrontery

of his good looks, would have been admitted into the private sanctuaries of the palace, to dispose, unquestioned by all except by his flagitious patroness, of the resources of the nation, and to trifle away its internal and external honour and security. And mounting upwards in the scale from these low and sordid adventurers, a neighbouring sovereign, such as Louis Philippe then was, would not have been able to barter away the domestic happiness of a man as he did of a woman, and with the vilest of arts and the filthiest of intrigues have endeavoured to blight the natural hopes of one Queen that he might procure for his son's children the possession of a throne which he coveted for his family. It is to the repeal of the Salic law that Spain owes these and many other evils affecting both the public and private life of the nation, and of which it is impossible at the present time to foretell the close or the diminution.

It may be said that the Spanish nation acquiesced in the change effected by Ferdinand, and that the Sovereignty of the male line of succession had become odious to the people. The nation had an undoubted right to express its own opinion on the subject. Had it done so, and had the result been such as to satisfy the Spaniards themselves, it would ill become critics in foreign countries to dwell upon the abstract merits of a Salic law, or to express any disapproval of an otherwise beneficial change, even although it had cost a civil war to effect it. But the history of Spain, since the death of Ferdinand, does not show a single benefit to the nation from the revolution which he brought about. It was not for any love of Constitutional Government, that the partisans of Isabella endeavoured to link her name with the rallying cry of "Liberty and Progress." All they desired was to strengthen their cause by that pretence, in default of any better; and there is nothing to



FETE TO OFFICERS OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH FORCES, AND THE GREEK ARMY AND NAVY, IN THE ACROPOLIS, AT ATHENS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

show that the Carlist party would not have secured more real freedom to Spain than has been secured by Isabella. We should like to know where a vestige of Constitutional liberty is to be found in that country, and whether Queen Christina, or Queen Isabella has the profoundest contempt for every law but that of her own caprice. The liberties of Spain exist only as the shadow of a theory, and have no foundation in fact. Spaniards do not possess any one of the rights which are most prized by a free people. They have neither a free Parliament nor a free press; they have no security against arbitrary rule; public honour is defunct, and private morality—especially that which comes within the range of the Court, or of its functionaries—is fast descending to the same tomb. So hateful, in every respect, is the Government, that a Military Dictatorship of the most stringent kind would be accepted as a change for the better by every honest man in the country. Without credit, without power, without resources, Spain requires a revolution, to do justice to herself; and everything betokens that such a revolution will speedily break out.

Whatever may be the ultimate aim of General O'Donnell and his colleagues, the very fact that they have taken up arms against the Queen Mother and the Queen's favourite, Arana, and the Ministers who assist these persons to plunder and misgovern the country, is a circumstance in their favour. Their own views may be selfish, but if they succeed in them, by the necessary preliminary of cleansing out the corruption that blocks their way, they will perform a public service. It is a sign that some wholesome vitality is still left in the country, when military men of the highest grade are sufficiently ashamed of the present system to revolt against it. Their effort, even if it fail, will teach Spaniards not to despair of their country, though they may despair of the present dynasty. The nation is superior to its rulers, and will ultimately shape out a better destiny. The undeveloped resources of Spain are still ample, her people are still brave and high-spirited; and though, as a State, she is almost as bankrupt in reputation as in finance, it is possible that a great national peril might be the means of bringing out her latent energies and virtues, and re-establishing her in her proper place in the great commonwealth of nations. The Americans are eagerly on the look-out for every symptom of her weakness and disunion. At the first favourable opportunity they will seize the island of Cuba. Perhaps the attempt will be the best thing that can happen. The pride of Spain would never submit to such an indignity; and, if it became necessary to wage war against the United States, she might find salvation even in the extremity of the peril. A first preparatory step to any serious task like this would be to effect a revolution that should sweep away all the Court minions that now degrade, insult, and oppress her. An honest and a capable Government, supported by a nation alarmed for its existence, would work wonders. We have seen what the pressure of a strong necessity has done for Turkey. There can be little doubt that it would do as much for Spain. At all events, it is quite certain that the present system is doomed. If O'Donnell be not the man who is destined to overthrow it, another will soon arise; and the sooner the better.

#### MILITARY FETE AT ATHENS.

A CORRESPONDENT at the British camp in the Piraeus has favoured us with a sketch of the very interesting occurrence engraved upon the preceding page—a grand banquet given on the 22nd ult. to the French and English officers of the Army of Occupation, as well as to those of the men-of-war of the two Powers and of the Austrian vessels. There were also present about a hundred officers of the Greek army, or of the old Philhellenic army. The banquet was given in the interior of the Temple of Minerva, in the Acropolis, and thus borrowed from the locality a grandeur which forcibly struck all the foreigners present. In order that the entertainment should have a character exclusively military, it was agreed beforehand that no toasts should be given. The cordiality of sentiment among the guests, nevertheless, found a means of expressing itself, and it was with the greatest warmth of feeling that the Greek Ministers present pronounced the names of the Sovereigns, who in taking on themselves to re-establish order in Greece, have saved the country from certain ruin.

The Fête was attended by General Magnan, and the officers (military and naval) of the French expeditionary force; Colonel Lockyer, K.H., and the officers of H.M. 97th Regiment; and also by the officers of H.M.S. *Leander* and *Wasp*, and the Austrian corvette in port: in all, about 350 guests sat down to dinner.

The Sketch is taken from the entrance of the Temple of Minerva, looking towards the ruins of the eastern front. The mountains beyond are the range in which is Mount Hymettus.

#### LETTER FROM THE BALTIC.

There is a special maxim, known full well,  
Never to strike till sure the blow will tell;  
Therefore look out at home for something here,  
That very soon will make Na-pier a Peer!

TEUTHA.

THE STAPLE CIRCASSIAN TRADE.—At present the only trade that may be said to be carried on here is that in women; and this seems to be extraordinarily active at present, from the large prices obtainable in Constantinople, and the removal of all obstacles. I have been told from good authority that a girl bought for fifteen purses here is sold in Constantinople for forty. Numbers of little boats arrive all along the coast from Trebizond almost every day. They haul themselves up on the beach, and spread the sails on the sides of the boat to form tents. Here the captain sits, and the natives bring down to him their girls to exchange against his cargo, which generally consists of calicoes, prints, and other stuffs, and of salt. There is no money in the country, so that all the bargains are struck with reference to so many pieces of calico—each piece being called a "mal;" one mal is worth about fifteen shillings, and twenty-five mals make a Turkish purse. The Circassian girls thus sold, though all young, are by no means all pretty, though many are not unworthy of the reputation for beauty which Circassian women have always enjoyed. They are generally the children of serfs, it being considered disgraceful for a freeman and a Mussulman to sell his children.—*Letter from Bardane.*

SOLDIERS' WIVES CAMPAIGNING.—These women, that worked or loitered about the camp at Dewna, went with their wretched, seedy-looking shawls drawn over their heads, their faces were flushed with the sun, and perhaps with strong drink, and their features wore that settled expression of suffering, discomfort, and despair, which at length, hardened and bronzed with depravity, stamps the face of the confirmed camp followers. And what else can they become, these poor women, whom a cruel kindness has allowed to attach themselves to the baggage-train of the army? How they live and what they live on is a mystery to the world, to the soldiers, and perhaps to the women themselves, for it would appear that, after giving them a passage out, the War-office has made no further provision for the support of the regimental women. They really and truly wander about, and know not where they shall lay their heads. It appears that no tents are provided for them, and that with the cavalry no provision is made for the transport of the women from place to place. They are a burden to themselves, to their husbands, and to the officers, and in a great many instances the poor creatures are hated and scouted by the soldiers generally.—*Letter from Schumla.*

SICKNESS IN THE BLACK SEA SQUADRON.—The sick in the French fleet, according to the latest accounts, did not average more than 3½ per cent. Our own was a fraction under 5. Scurvy had begun to show itself in both fleets; but as, since their return from Odessa, and a cruise along the coast of Circassia, they have had a good supply of vegetables, it has now nearly disappeared.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The Emperor, in order to testify the great importance he attaches to the envoy of the fresh detachment of troops for the Baltic, under General Baraguay d'Hilliers, has gone to Boulogne in person to witness their departure. After this he returns to Paris to accompany the Empress to the baths of Biarritz, from whence they will return in time for the Fête of the 15th August.

The King of Portugal is expected in Paris about the end of the month. The Pavillon Marsan in the Tuilleries is to be prepared for his reception.

The chronicles of the last month, and especially of the last week, have had the melancholy duty of announcing an unusual number of deaths among persons whose talents, virtues, position, or associations, had secured them honourable and distinguished places in the ranks of society. First on the obituary list stands the name of Georges Bousquet, the young composer, who, after passing through the years of struggle and difficulty that usually attend the beginning of a career, and having attained a place and a name, is called away at the age of six-and-thirty, leaving a young widow, two little children, and an aged mother, whose existence depended almost entirely on the efforts of his genius. Rebecca Félix, the sister of Rachel—whose frail constitution, unable to support the self-imposed fatigues of her profession, sank beneath her efforts—comes next. A name, whose celebrity is attached to one of the most striking and interesting periods of European history, that of the Princesse de la Moskowa, Maréchale Ney, succeeds. On this occasion, the *Moniteur* has published a short but most feelingly expressed letter from the Emperor to the Prince de la Moskowa, expressing his regret and sympathy on a loss which, being that of the intimate friend of his mother, personally concerns him. Another name associated with the history of the same period has to be cited—that of the Duchesse de Plaisance, widow of M. Lebrun, Aide-de-camp of Dessaix, at Marengo, afterwards General of Division, and son of the Prince Lebrun, Duo de Plaisance, one of the Three Consuls of the 18 Brumaire, and formerly Arch-treasurer of the Empire. The name of the Duo de Plaisance is also connected with literature, by his admirable translations of Homer and Tasso. The Duchesse de Plaisance was daughter of the Marquis de Barbé-Marnois, Senator, Garde des Sceaux, and First President of the Cour des Comptes—transported to Sinamary in 1797. She was particularly distinguished for her extensive charities, which embraced all classes and all religions; but, though she never ceased strictly to adhere to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, certain circumstances connected with her personal history caused her to experience and manifest a peculiar interest for the Jewish faith, and to contribute largely to the charities set on foot for the benefit of the poor Israelites. M. Jules Seveste, the amiable and enlightened encourager of musical talent—whose direction of the Théâtre Lyrique contributed alike to the well-being, interests, and advancement of art and artists, and to the amusement of the public—comes next in the catalogue. Greatly do we regret that our space is insufficient to afford even a sketch of the history and career of a man whose private character and personal history reveal a series of the most admirable and estimable traits. Suffice it to say that, at the death of his brother Edmond, founder of the Théâtre Lyrique, and whose efforts, not yet arrived at success, left but as fruits an enormous accumulation of debt, and a wife and children reduced by the sudden calamity almost to beggary, Jules plunged resolutely, to save them, into the Augean stable, paid off the whole of his brother's debts, and re-established his brother's family in ease and comfort. While giving to the public the best specimens of the works of the most celebrated modern composers, M. Seveste never failed to aid and encourage the rising talents of promising beginners, who ever found courteous and ready attention, and impartial judgment at his hands. The last scheme in which M. Seveste was engaged, was the preparing for representation the two last works of Georges Bousquet, over whose tomb it fell to his lot to pronounce the funeral discourse. Cholera was the disease to which, in the course of a few hours, he fell a victim. The names succeed of Emile Souvestre, the author of some of the most admirable specimens of the light literature of the day; of M. Raoul-Rochette; and of the Comte de las Cases, son of the secretary and personal friend of the late Emperor, and who had himself, in his boyish days, at St. Helena, constantly written, from Napoleon's dictation, some of the most interesting passages of the history of the day. The Comte de las Cases had been married but a few days when a disease of the heart—under which he had been suffering for years, but which appeared to have diminished in violence—brought his existence to a sudden termination.

The following hint, given by a high functionary of State to one of the principal publishing libraries, whose commerce consists chiefly in pamphlets and books relating to the events of the actual and immediate interests of the day, has a significance which we would fain see justified by the result. The counsel advises that the house in question makes no purchases of treatises on the Eastern question, and that it gets rid of such as it already possesses with all dispatch, as peace may be expected within the space of three months. *Nous verrons.*

The works for the termination of the second and large piece of water, which adds so greatly to the embellishment of the Bois de Boulogne, being completed last week, the ceremony of letting in the water was performed before their Majesties, the Préfet de la Seine, a large number of other functionaries, and a large concourse of spectators.

A singular trial at Amiens has excited much interest and curiosity here. The Comtesse O'Mahony, an heiress, married to an Irish officer, whose general reputation and position seem hitherto to have formed a guarantee against such suspicions, pleads for a separation on the ground of ill-use and of having discovered a packet of letters written by her husband, injurious to her character. The husband's counsel declares the letters to have been written by the lady herself, and she is arrested on a charge of forgery. The details of the trial have been kept secret and the lady acquitted.

An event which might have been productive of the most frightful results occurred last week at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, at the representation of the new drama "Schamyl," in which Mélinus is producing so immense a sensation. One of the actors, taking up a gun which was placed among a stand of arms, perceived a ball drop from it, and, on examination, it was found that the whole stand, consisting of fourteen guns, were loaded with ball. Every attempt has been made to discover the authors of this frightful conspiracy, as well as the motives of this act, but as yet nothing has transpired.

Considerable reparations being necessary in the Théâtre Français, it is for the moment to be closed; but as there are at present no less than six theatres shut up for different causes, the representations are to be continued at the Italian Opera-house.

We some time since mentioned the sale of the library of M. Armand Bertin: the particulars of the sale being not known, it appears that the collection of books, which cost him less than 40,000 francs, has sold for 125,000 francs.

##### THE OVERLAND MAIL.

TRISTE, Wednesday, July 12.—The steamer *Calcutta* arrived here this morning, at ten o'clock, in 112 hours, from Alexandria. The Indian mail reached Alexandria on the 7th, with advice from Calcutta to the 1st June, and Bombay 7th June. Trade in India was dull. Exchange at Calcutta, 2s. 0½d. There is no mail from China.

#### THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

The Madrid *Gazette* of the 7th announces the receipt of despatches by the Minister of the Interior, stating that all the provinces of the kingdom continued to enjoy perfect tranquillity. The column of operations was at Aranjuez, to which place it had been conveyed by railway: the cavalry and artillery proceeded by the ordinary road. On the 4th the insurgents left Tembleque for Alcazar de San Juan, retreating in the direction of Andalusia. Their main force was, on the 5th, near Manzanares, with their advanced posts at Puerto Lapiche. The Royal troops in pursuit of them reached Tembleque on the same day. Forty soldiers and several officers of the regiment del Principe had made their submission to the Queen's General in that town. The road followed by the insurgents indicated on their part an intention to enter Andalusia. It was, however, considered doubtful whether they could penetrate into that province, as forces sufficient to arrest their progress in that direction were being everywhere collected. The troops from Alicante and Cartagena were already concentrated at Albacete. General Galiano, who commands at Seville, had marched out with all the troops he could dispose of, leaving in the city the civic guards, the forest guards, and the pioneers, whom he had formed into a battalion. General Ezpeleta had done the same at Granada.

A despatch from Madrid of the 11th states that the capital was tranquil. The rebels were near Despenapenos, and their ranks were rapidly thinning. The Royal forces were hemming them in. General Serrano, who had joined the rebels, had not succeeded in carrying any troops over with him.

##### UNITED STATES.

The steam-ship *Arabia*, which left New York on the 28th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning last. In Congress, Mr. Clayton had reported from a Committee of the Senate a bill to suppress the Slave-trade in American-built vessels. The remedy proposed is to have every bill of sale executed in presence of an American Minister or Consul, and to invalidate the sale, and render the owner liable to heavy penalties if the vessel shall make any voyage to the coast of Africa without a full American register. The punishment to be inflicted upon every American citizen who shall sell a vessel for use in the Slave-trade is a fine of 10,000 dollars, and three years' imprisonment. A Committee of the House of Representatives has reported a bill appropriating 10,000,000 dollars to pay the purchase-money of the territory ceded by Mexico under the recent "Gadsden treaty."

The financial year is approaching a close, and the results of the revenue begin to be apparent. The total receipts for the fiscal year ended July 1st, 1854, will be nearly 74,766,264 dollars; the total receipts in 1853 were 61,000,000 dollars, showing an increase of 13,766,264 dollars on this year. About 20,000,000 dollars of the public debt has been paid off; and the balance of ready money now in the treasury is 10,000,000 dollars; shewing a revenue of 30,000,000 dollars over and above the wants of the Government. Of this entire revenue the existing tariff has produced 68,000,000 dollars, and the sale of public lands 7,700,000 dollars.

Grave doubts are expressed by several leading papers that the treaty with Great Britain respecting reciprocal trade with the Colonies will not be ratified by the United States Government.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

##### GRAND MILITARY OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM.

The Chairman and Directors of the East India Company visited Chatham on Thursday morning, for the purpose of witnessing a grand military *sûte*, which was executed in the presence, and under the direction, of General Sir J. F. Burgoyne, G.C.B., Inspector-General of Fortifications. Some thousands of persons from London took advantage of the occasion to make themselves acquainted with the tactics of war. Chatham lines—extensive as they are—were thronged with visitors, who came in every direction to the spot. From Brompton to Gillingham, and from the Canterbury-road to the Medway, the space was crowded with eager sight-seers. Several military bands were in attendance, and the scene was one of the greatest animation.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert left London by a special train on the North Kent line, and on his arrival at Chatham, the Royal Artillery fired a salute. The Prince and his party occupied a stand on the top of the casemate barracks, near the Dockyard, and within a few yards of the Medway, a point which commanded a perfect view of the whole proceedings. His Royal Highness was loudly cheered on his appearance upon the ground.

The whole of the troops of the garrison were engaged in the attack and defence of a fortified town, and, for carrying out the different operations with effect, they were broken up into separate divisions, having no connection with each other. Each division represented a distinct and separate part both in attack and defence, which were carried on without reference, in point of time or order, to any other operation. Some of the operations were such as at a siege which would only be executed during the night, and the troops went through that part of the duty as if the operations were performed in actual warfare.

The defence of ditches of a fortified place against an assault by rockets, forgasses, hand-grenades, live shells, musketry, and piaffiers, was the last operation, followed by the mode of throwing a body of troops of artillery across a river upon rafts of cylindrical and india-rubber pontoons. The proximity of the river Medway rendered this experiment peculiarly interesting. The use of the helmet and diving dress was also exhibited.

At the close of the operations the Royal Engineers gave a splendid entertainment, in their mess-room, to a large and distinguished party. His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the festival with his presence.

THE first lieutenant of the ill-fated *Tiger*, Lieut. Alfred Royer (1841), has reached London, and has reported himself at the Admiralty having been released on parole on his arrival at St. Petersburg.

Six, or more probably nine, additional regiments of militia will immediately be embodied, for the purpose of performing the duties at home of those battalions of the line ordered on foreign service.

The army is at present much below its establishment. This defect could be immediately rectified if men were encouraged to volunteer from the militia; but, from some unexplained cause, the Secretary at War objects to that mode of recruiting.

Of the eight gun-boats ordered to be built in private yards at Blackwall, two have been launched; but the whole, are, unfortunately, inefficient for the service they were destined for, since it is found they will draw eleven feet of water instead of six. About three years since Messrs. John Scott Russell and Co. were engaged by the Prussian Government to construct two gun-boats, the *Nix* and *Salamanca*. The vessels were admirably constructed. They carried four guns of the largest calibre on the spomsions, and consequently could be fired in a direct line with the keel. Each boat was capable of holding 500 troops, and only drew six feet water. Had the present contractors been permitted to model the ships according to their own judgment—Government merely stating the draught, and specifying the number of men and guns to be carried—there cannot be a doubt but the vessels would have proved satisfactory in every respect. In the recent case the dimensions were arbitrarily enjoined by the Admiralty, and the builders prohibited from following their own plan. Hence the result.

THE 1st and 2nd West India Regiments are 250 each below their establishment. Not a recruit can be obtained in Africa; and, as enlistment in the West India Islands is prohibited by orders from home, it is not clear how those colonies are to be garrisoned after the white troops are withdrawn.

THE Admiralty invite tenders for the conveyance of 500 tons of naval provisions in a sailing vessel, and 500 tons from Gosport in a steamer, to the Baltic. Also for 300 tons of naval provisions from Plymouth; and seven officers and 500 men from the River, and both for Malta. Two steamers are also required for the conveyance of 500 tons of bread to Varna from either Gosport or Plymouth, the vessels to call at Constantinople for orders from the Commissariat.

THE screw-steamer *Himalaya* has been fitted up to take out 2000 soldiers and 500 horses to the East. She will take in soldiers and horses at Devonport. A party of the Ambulance corps will be taken out to Turkey in the *Himalaya*. The *Sinla* is to take out a cavalry regiment from Devonport. She is to be provided with a flat boat to land the horses and troops.

INCREASE OF THE PAY OF THE COAST-GUARD.—We are glad to hear that the pay of the depoted mariners and mariners in the revenue cutters, has been increased; the former from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d. per day, and the latter from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 11d. per day; that the age of entering for boys of cutters has also been altered, and boys of the second-class may now enter between thirteen and fifteen years, and of the first-class between fifteen and eighteen years.

## THE WAR.

## THE CZAR'S REPLY TO AUSTRIA.

The reception of Prince Gortschakoff by the Emperor of Austria was of so unfriendly a character as to lead to the very obvious conclusion that the message he brought from St. Petersburg was not at all acceptable. The following is said to be the authentic version of the answer of the Emperor of Russia to the last propositions of Austria and Prussia:—

Russia accepts the common protection of the Christians in the shape determined on by the Four Powers in the protocols of the Conference of Vienna.

Russia will evacuate the Ottoman territory if the Western Powers will also leave it; and if Austria will not enter it.

Russia will keep the line of the Sereth for strategistic purposes.

Lastly, Russia is ready to enter into negotiations on the conditions of the re-establishment of peace, provided that it be guaranteed to him that nothing of an unfavourable nature against him shall be undertaken during the course of the negotiations.

Besides the above, the German papers speak of two autographs addressed by the Czar to the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia, but not identical; and it is also said that, besides this, the two Envoys were instructed to give verbal explanations, and to make comments, which were intended to complete the written documents, but which it was not considered safe to reduce to writing. The Emperor Nicholas still pretends that he wishes to negotiate and to accept all the terms proposed by Austria, with the exception of that with respect to the religious question. "That," says the Czar, "is a private affair between the Sultan and myself; an affair of internal arrangement, which has no kind of interest for the foreign Powers, and which has nothing to do with the equilibrium of Europe. I have been, I am, and I must continue to be, the protector of my Church—it is born protector—against the barbarians who have oppressed it, who oppress it now, and who will continue to oppress it, let what will be done. This is an article of conscience on which I cannot yield, you know it, and it is right it should also be known that I am ready for every sacrifice." If this be the present feeling of the Czar, he is as far from yielding now as he was on the day that Prince Menschikoff first appeared at Constantinople. He maintains all the points proposed in his name by that arrogant Envoy, and has the impudence to declare that if all that he has ever asked be granted he is willing to grant a peace.

The *Independance Belge*, a Russian organ, pretends that Prince Gortschakoff has more favourable terms in reserve, but that any untoward accident, "an attack on Cronstadt, or, what is perhaps more likely, on Sebastopol, or even the occupation of the island of Aland by the Anglo-French, may modify these dispositions, and restore more force at St. Petersburg to the party adverse to all concession."

## EMBARKATION OF FRENCH TROOPS FOR THE BALTIMORE.

The Emperor of the French left Paris on Tuesday at two o'clock for Boulogne and Calais. He drove along the Boulevards in an open carriage, without escort of any kind, and with only one person with him in the carriage. Both were in plain clothes. There was a complete absence, not only of military, but of any state whatever. A considerable number of persons had previously assembled at the Northern Railway station, when the carriage arrived. The Emperor descended and passed through the crowd, who received him with every mark of respect. He arrived at seven o'clock. His Majesty would not have any official reception. General Baraguay d'Ulliers, the Sub-Prefect, and Mayor of Boulogne received the Emperor at the railway station. All the inhabitants of the town, among whom were a great number of English, were assembled, and hailed his Majesty with the loudest acclamations.

At 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning his Majesty, accompanied by Gen. Baraguay d'Ulliers, Generals d'Hugues and Grévy, Col. Fleury, and numerous other military officers, proceeded to the extensive camp now formed at Wimereux, a short distance from Boulogne, where a very large number of French soldiers are at present encamped. The troops were drawn up in lines of regiments in the separate camps, to receive the Emperor, whose appearance on the ground was the signal for the usual military salutes. As his Majesty proceeded on horseback along the lines, each regiment shouted "Vive l'Empereur!" in the most enthusiastic and unanimous style. The inspection having been brought to a close, his Majesty summoned the officers of the respective regiments, about immediately to march, towards him, and a circle having been formed, the Emperor, in the hearing of a large portion of the troops, and many of the spectators, delivered with much animation the following address:—

Soldiers!—Russia having forced us to war, France has armed five hundred thousand of her children. England has called out a considerable number of troops. To-day our fleets and armies, united for the same cause, dominate in the Baltic as well as in the Black Sea. I have selected you to be the first to carry our eagles to those regions of the North. English vessels will convey you there—a unique fact in history, which proves the intimate alliance of the two great nations (*peuples*), and the firm resolution of the two Governments not to abstain from any sacrifice to defend the right of the weak, the liberty of Europe, and the national honour.

Go, my children! Attentive Europe, openly or secretly, offers up vows for your triumph; our country, proud of a struggle which only threatens the aggressor, accompanies you with its ardent vows; and I, whom impious duties still retain distant from the scene of events, shall have my eyes upon you; and soon, in re-beholding you, I shall be able to say: They were worthy sons of the conquerors of Austerlitz, of Eylau, of Friedland, and of Moscow.

Go; may God protect you!

Loud and prolonged shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" and other loyal cries, followed this address.

On Wednesday afternoon the following vessels left the Downs for Calais Roads:—*Hannibal*, screw, 91; *Royal William*, 120; *Algiers*, screw, 91; *St. Vincent*, 101; *Sphinx*, paddle, 6; *Janus*, paddle, 5; *Lizard*, paddle-tender. Other vessels were to follow yesterday, and the embarkation was to commence yesterday (Friday). The Lords of the Admiralty have given notice at the different resorts of the North Sea merchant captains that a number of Baltic masters are required to pilot the English and French vessels about to convey the French troops to the Baltic. They are to receive 15s. a day for their services.

## AN EFFECTIVE BLOCKADE OF CRONSTADT.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday announces that the combined fleets have established a strict and effective blockade of the ports in the Gulf of Finland; but it seems that a still more effectual plan for sealing up those harbours has been proposed.

A proposition has been sent to the Admiralty by an officer of the Navy of high standing, for the perfect sealing up the entrance to Cronstadt, by doing which, he affirms that the Russian fleet could be kept there for years and, if necessary, for ever. The plan is said to be now under the consideration of the Admiralty, and that the gallant Anglo-French Admirals have been consulted on the practicability of the scheme. To give further explanations at present would be most injudicious. If carried out, it will release nine-tenths of our fleet from that part of the Baltic; after which Sveaborg and Helsingfors may have similar cards played at a cost of a few shot or shell, and most certainly without loss of lives, compared with Gamla-Carleby.

A letter from the coast of Finland states that the Grand Duke Constantine arrived at Cronstadt on the 2nd inst., and left it again on the morning of the 4th for St. Petersburg, after seeing the combined squadrons, which were then in sight. The Prince appeared very sad and pre-occupied, and could not refrain from deplored the humiliation of the Imperial navy ignominiously blockaded in the Russian ports. If the proposed scheme for closing up Cronstadt be carried out, the Grand Duke will be still more deeply humiliated.

## THE RUSSIAN FLOTILLA ON THE DANUBE.

A letter of the 3rd from Bucharest states that the Russian transports and gun-boats that have arrived at Galatz from their station of Silistria, where they were employed, are having their armaments taken out. This seems to be the commencement of what has become necessary—the entire breaking up of the Russian flotilla on the Danube. This subject is at this moment most seriously occupying Prince Gortschakoff's attention, and it is thought by no means impossible that the ships will be burned. The mouths of the Danube are blockaded by the Allied fleets, and the Russian vessels have no longer an escape that way.

The *Banshee* steamer, which arrived on the 30th at Constantinople, from Varna, brought the intelligence that a flotilla of boats from the Allied squadrons had proceeded in the night time, armed with cannon, to the mouth of the Sulineh, and had there destroyed the works raised by the Russians. The report of the Captain of the *Banshee* states that most of the pieces of cannon were cast into the Danube, and the others spiked, so that nothing now remains of the Russian fortifications. The enemy offered a sharp resistance, but without effect; and, in the end, was obliged to take to flight. It is added, that a General or Colonel was taken prisoner.

## THE ACTION OFF SEBASTOPOL.

*The Terrible*, *Furious*, and *Descartes* were detached from Baltschik on the 10th of June, to reconnoitre at Sebastopol. On reaching the offing of the enemy's stronghold on the 11th, they boldly stood close in, and counted the same number of line-of-battle ships as heretofore, but could only make out one steamer. This circumstance gave them hopes of meeting some of the enemy outside, and they accordingly proceeded to cruise along shore towards Cape Tarkau, until they were within fourteen miles of the Tendra peninsula, where a brig was observed on shore, which, on a boat being sent to overhaul her, was found to be the *Mentor*, of Bremen, salt laden, a portion of which cargo, and some of her stores, were in a tent pitched near her; and her boats, which were in good condition, were hauled up on the beach; but none of the crew were to be seen. Some Cossacks made their appearance not far off, and the boat was in consequence recalled before any closer examination could be made. When the disturbers reached the place, there was of course a flourishing of lances, which innocent display was allowed to be indulged in; had there been any harm in it, they would soon have found that they were within range of the steamer's guns. At daybreak on the 15th, the three steamers, being close into Eupatoria, set in some boats, and brought out a schooner which was lying within a hundred yards of the town. Here, also, a troop of Cossacks made their appearance, but very wisely refrained from interfering. Whilst the captors were employed in stripping the prize of whatsoever might be useful, preparatory to burning her, a steamer was reported in the direction of Sebastopol, so of course the prize was soon in flames, and the captors steaming away at full speed towards the stranger. Before long, five other steamers and three line-of-battle ships were descried in the offing of Sebastopol, and the former, which showed an inclination to fight, were full of soldiers, grapeshot, &c. The reconnoitring vessels were prepared to cure any mad project of boarding; and, of course, steered to windward of this squadron. For some time the Russians were allowed to fancy that they were giving chase, so as to draw them well away from the large ships; and then, by easing the engines, had by noon got them within range of the *Terrible*'s guns, to attack which their largest vessel, the *Vladimir*, seemed destined; whilst to the *Furious* and *Descartes* a pair had also, it was evident, been appointed. At half-past twelve the *Terrible* fired her first shot from her stern guns. This fell short, as did the second; but the third went into the *Vladimir*'s bows, and produced a cheer from the *Furious* and *Descartes*. The Russians returned the fire at once, and, as they did so, hoisted the national colours at each mast-head. The *Vladimir*'s shots were seen passing over the *Terrible*, but most of those from the other steamers fell short. A running fight was carried on from 12.30 till 2 p.m., when the enemy's steamers suddenly turned and made for the line-of-battle ships with all speed, hauling down their colours at the same time. In the act of turning, they offered a capital mark, which was quickly taken advantage of, and several well-directed shots were sent into them. The chase became now quite another affair, and that good order which the Russians had observed in coming out was entirely broken up: they, however, proved themselves to be of good speed. When near the liners they stopped, whereupon the English and French vessels did so likewise, and, by way of finish, gave them two or three broadsides. During the afternoon, three more line-of-battle ships, and two other steamers, had come out from Sebastopol, so that the three Allied steamers were actually in the presence of, and not far distant from, no less than six liners and eight large steamers (full of troops) of the enemy; yet nothing further was attempted, the whole squadron moving off in a body towards the port, the liners being a little in advance. No damage whatever was sustained by the Allied steamers, but it was impossible to say what the effect of their firing was on those of the enemy. According to one account the Russian steamers were many times struck, the port bow of the *Vladimir*'s paddle-box boat and a part of that ship's quarter were knocked away; and it was thought that she must have lost some of her crew from a shell which burst over her forecastle.

Commander Darrigan, of the *Descartes*, in his report to the French Admiral, corroborates this account. He had no doubt but the intention of the Russians was to close the three steamers in, so as to catch them between the frigates and the lines. "It was with a feeling of good fortune," he says, "and I will say almost of pride, that we saw, in presence of this squadron of line-of-battle ships, the flags of six steamers disappear behind the ramparts of the harbour fortifications. The

Russians had intended boarding us, for their decks were covered with soldiers."

The Russian journals publish a report of Prince Menschikoff, Governor of Sebastopol, respecting the affair of the 15th of June off that place. The Prince admits that the two steamers *Gromonassetz* and *Vladimir* had suffered from the fire of the enemy, and had twenty officers, and as many non-commissioned officers, wounded, and several killed. He then adds, in a triumphant manner, that the enemy fled, and that the victorious Russian flotilla re-entered Sebastopol. Those journals are completely silent respecting the siege of Silistria; but they announce with emphasis that, on the 3rd inst., the Emperor caused a "Te Deum" to be sung in the Church of the Winter Palace, on the occasion of the glorious victory gained by General Andronikoff in Asia.

## THE BLACK SEA FLEETS.

All the accounts from the Black Sea, unite in speaking of some great movement which was anticipated. The 4th French military division taken up the Bosphorus by Admiral Brat's squadron, consisted of 8000 men, under General Forey, and were taken direct to Varna. The captains of the ships composing the naval division, had received sealed orders. The effective force now consists of thirty-four ships of the line, in addition to a large number of steamers.

It was rumoured at Constantinople, that Sir Edmund Lyons had taken possession of Anapa; but it is probably a false rumour, as that fortress could not be taken without a strong land force.

## THE RUSSIANS IN WALLACHIA.—ANOTHER TURKISH VICTORY.

The announcement that the Austrian army had entered Wallachia was premature. Up to the 9th inst., not a single Austrian soldier had entered the Principalities, and it now appears that the Russians, who were in full retreat from Wallachia, have received orders to halt. That this is a demonstration against Austria is deemed all but certain, from the fact that the Russians—whose line of retreat a week since was Buseo, Fokshan, with a strong corps at Plojeschi and Kimpina, to protect the left flank of the retiring army, have suddenly thrown out their pickets as far west as the Aluta. It is now supposed that the Russians are again about to take the Aluta as a line of operation, as they occupied Rimmik-Wuttschea on the 2nd, and Slatina a day or two later. Gen. Anrep who after the affair at Citate was in disgrace, had suddenly appeared at Tsigowisch; and, as he is said to be one of the best of the Russian Generals, some great operation may be expected. The report that Prince Paskiewitsch is in disgrace, and has been recalled, is confirmed; and it is now said that the Hereditary Grand Duke Alexander will take the command of the Moldo-Wallachian army, with Prince Gortschakoff as his *adaltus*. Travellers who have just returned from Poland relate that the Russian troops, which were on their way to the Galician frontiers, have received orders to advance in forced marches.

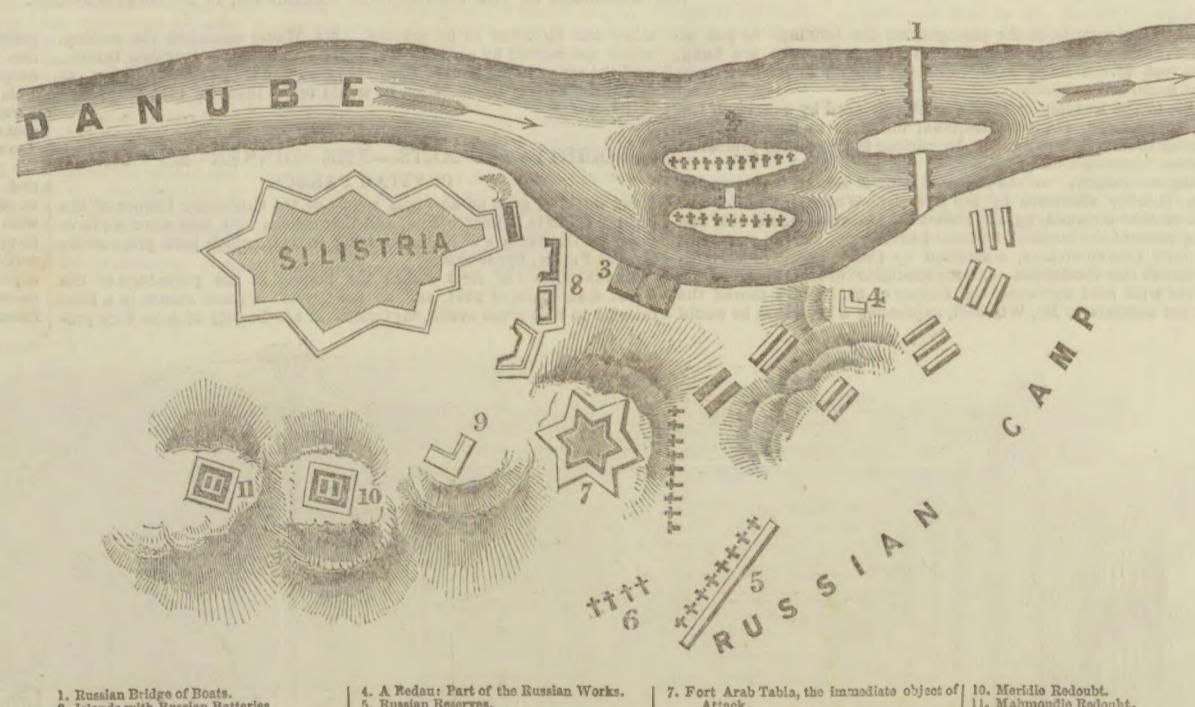
Odessa letters of the 1st of July state that the troops which were stationed there are now on their way to Moldavia, as are also such parts of the corps of Osten-Sacken and Paniutine as were posted in Bessarabia. The separate Cavalier corps has also received orders to march to Moldavia. Fresh troops from the interior of Russia have already reached Odessa.

The prevalent opinion in Jassy and Bucharest is, that the Russians will again attempt to cross the Danube at Kalarash-Silistria; but it is evident that, at present, Austria is in far greater danger than Turkey.

By telegraph we learn that on the 7th the Turks crossed the Danube at Rustchuk, and, after some hard fighting, took possession of Mokan and Radovyan. On the 8th, Omer Pacha, with 40,000 men, having surrounded the Russians and taken Giurgevo, the latter cut their way through with the loss of 900 men. General Chruloff lost an arm in the battle. Prince Gortschakoff was advancing, by forced marches, with 30,000 men, towards Giurgevo, where a general engagement was likely to take place. Other despatches speak of the Russian General as having taken up a position four miles in front of Bucharest, where he awaited the advance of the Turkish army. A body of 15,000 Angle-French troops was said to have advanced to Rustchuk.

## PLAN OF THE FORTIFICATIONS OF SILISTRIA.

We have been favoured, by M. Durand Bragé, an officer in the French Black Sea squadron, with the accompanying plan of the fortifications at Silistria, and of the camp and field-works of the Russians, during the



PLAN OF THE FORTIFICATIONS OF SILISTRIA.

siege recently raised. It will be viewed, we are sure, with great interest, not only by professional, but by non-professional readers also, to whom its principal features will be easily appreciable. As is stated in the article on "Fortification and Siege Operations," given in the Supplement which accompanies the present Number, the fortifications of Silistria are an interesting example of the important use of detached works in strengthening a fortified enceinte. The principal detached works, as will be seen, are the fort Arab Tabia, upon which the chief attack of the Russians was directed, and the redoubts Meridie and Mahmoudie; and between the former and the town will be observed some advanced works, in the shape of horn works.

A letter of June 28, from Widdin says:—

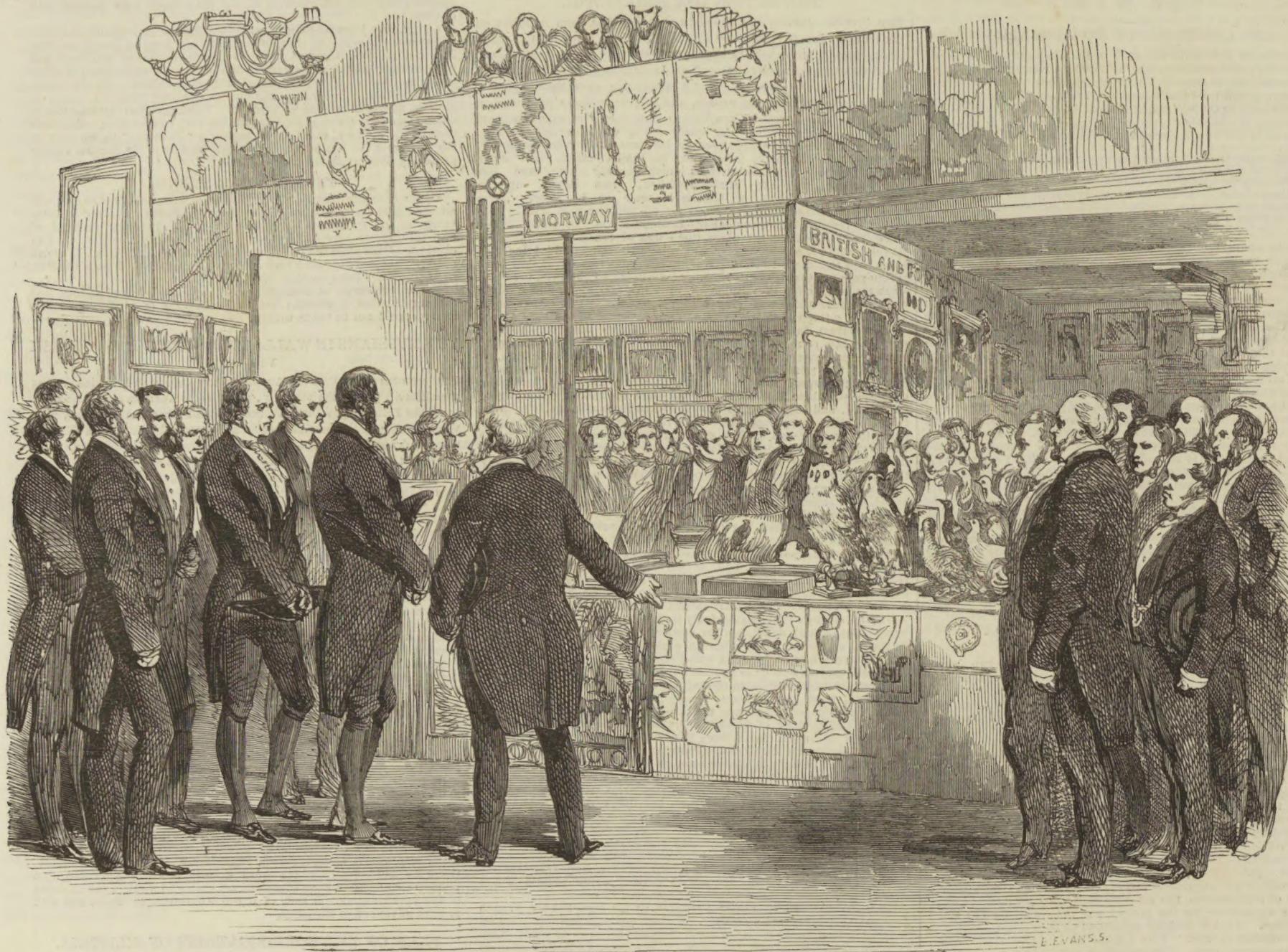
Omer Pacha has this instant announced that the Russians have entirely abandoned Silistria. He expressed himself in nearly the following terms: "You know there were 80,000 Russians before Silistria, who continued to attack the city day and night: in spite of their endeavours, they were unable, during forty days, to make themselves masters of any point. You know, also, that I had collected all our forces in front of Schumala, and that I was preparing to march to the relief of the place. Six regiments of cavalry and three batteries had already left Schumala for this destination. The Russians, having gained information of this movement, have withdrawn precipitately over to the left bank, with the whole of their artillery. During the forty days they invested the place, the Russians lost 25,000 men killed."

## THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION AT ST. MARTIN'S HALL.

This Exhibition, of which we gave a short notice last week, is one of the happiest educational ideas of the present day. Mere annual reports, blue-books, and lectures about the ignorance of the lower classes, may be quite sufficient for those who are already thoroughly awakened to a

just sense of what education is, and what it ought to be; but it requires something more tangible—more startling—to make ordinary people feel that strong interest in the question which must precede any great national pressure in favour of an improved system of popular education. For this purpose the Exhibition at St. Martin's Hall is admirably fitted. The most careless person can there see at a glance the various merits of different systems of education, and can thus discover, without any trouble, what no amount of reading would have served to teach him, that, in many respects, we are greatly behind other nations in the various means and appliances employed in carrying on the great work of elementary education.

The general aspect of the Hall is very animated and agreeable, the various objects being arranged in an effective, as well as convenient, manner. The front of the orchestra is occupied by the Department of Science and Art, which exhibits numerous copies for outline drawing, architectural and mechanical drawing, shaded drawing, coloured examples, and miscellaneous solid forms. These, with the specimens of the five orders of architecture, statues, busts, masks, friezes, pilasters, &c., exhibited by Signor Bunciani, and placed near the wall on each side of the orchestra, at once attract the visitor's attention as he enters the Hall from the main staircase; and a closer inspection seems to heighten his estimate of their value. The end of the room opposite the orchestra is well filled with various objects exhibited by the Committee of Council. Along the sides, under the galleries, are the compartments allotted to the leading educational societies; in the middle are four tables, on which are exhibited the articles from abroad; and the galleries are devoted to philosophical instruments, apparatus, &c. The room appropriated to books—of which there is a numerous collection supplied by all the leading educational booksellers—is over the Great Hall. One of the most interesting features of the Exhibition is to be seen in the Library, which contains the "results of the schools," or articles made by the young people in those establishments, and specimens of work done



E. EVANS. S.

## CONVERSATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION, IN ST. MARTIN'S-HALL.

there. All over the walls, in the passages, on the landings as you go up the stairs, and round the galleries, maps and diagrams are hung, and at the foot of the stairs some excellent models of school-fittings (desks and seats) are exhibited.

The value of the Exhibition will be much enhanced by a series of lectures to be delivered, and conversational meetings to be held in the rooms during the next three months, by various distinguished professors in the various branches of education.

The inaugural lecture, "on the Material Aids of Education," was delivered on Monday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Whewell, F.R.S. The large theatre was crowded by an assembly numbering about 500, and comprising some of the foremost friends of education; as well as several of the Foreign Commissioners, accredited by their respective Governments to attend this Exhibition. At the conclusion of the lecture, which was received with loud applause, the Bishop of St. David's moved the thanks of the audience to Dr. Whewell, expressing a hope that he would

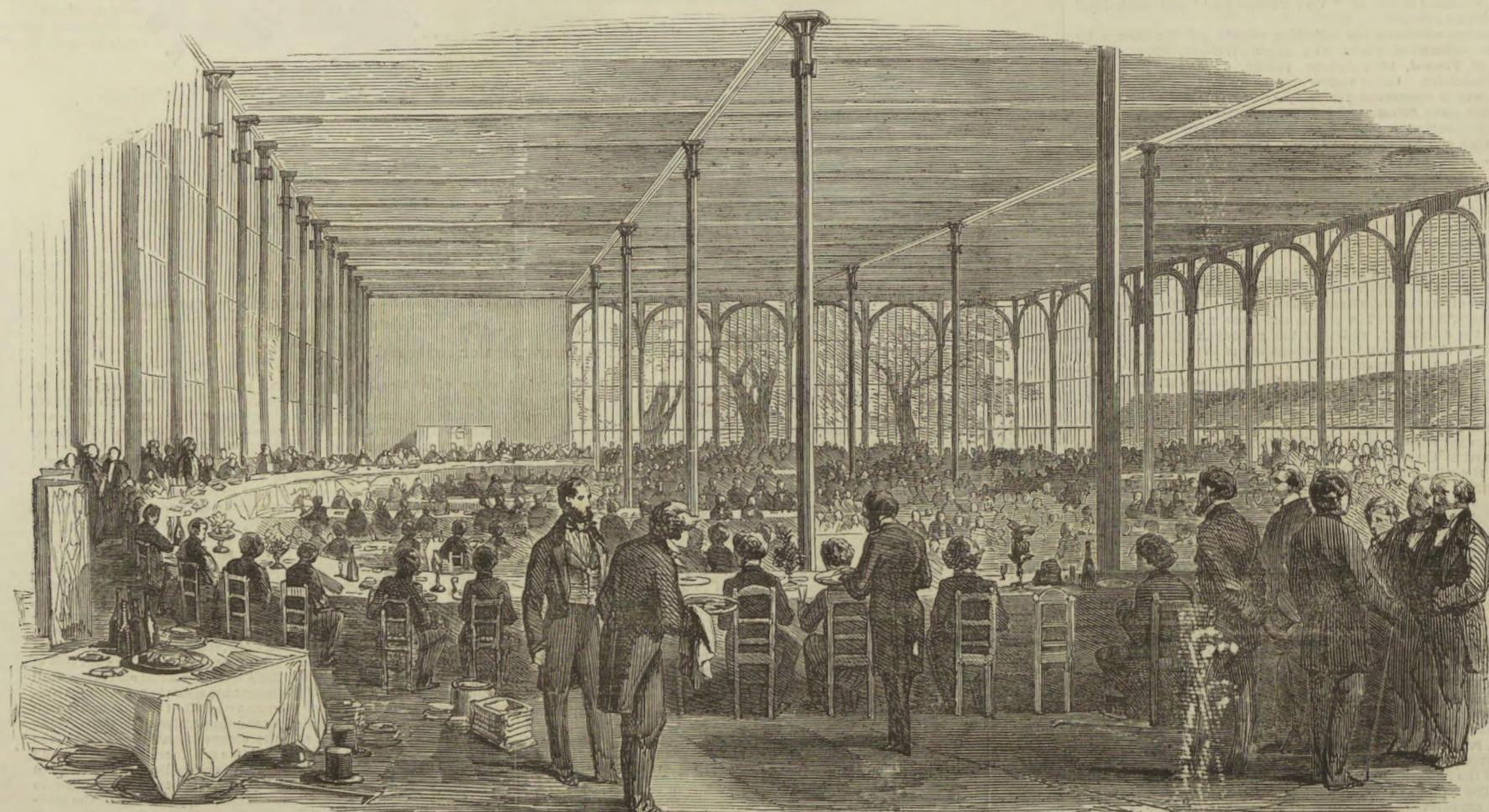
allow the discourse to be printed. Mr. Hume seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation. Dr. Whewell, in returning thanks, said the notes of the lecture were not in a state for publication; but, as it was the wish of the meeting, he would revise them for that purpose.

## SOCIETY OF ARTS.—THE DINNER AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

LAST week we gave an abridged report of the Centenary Dinner of the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; and this week we have given an Illustration of this interesting festival, which took place at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

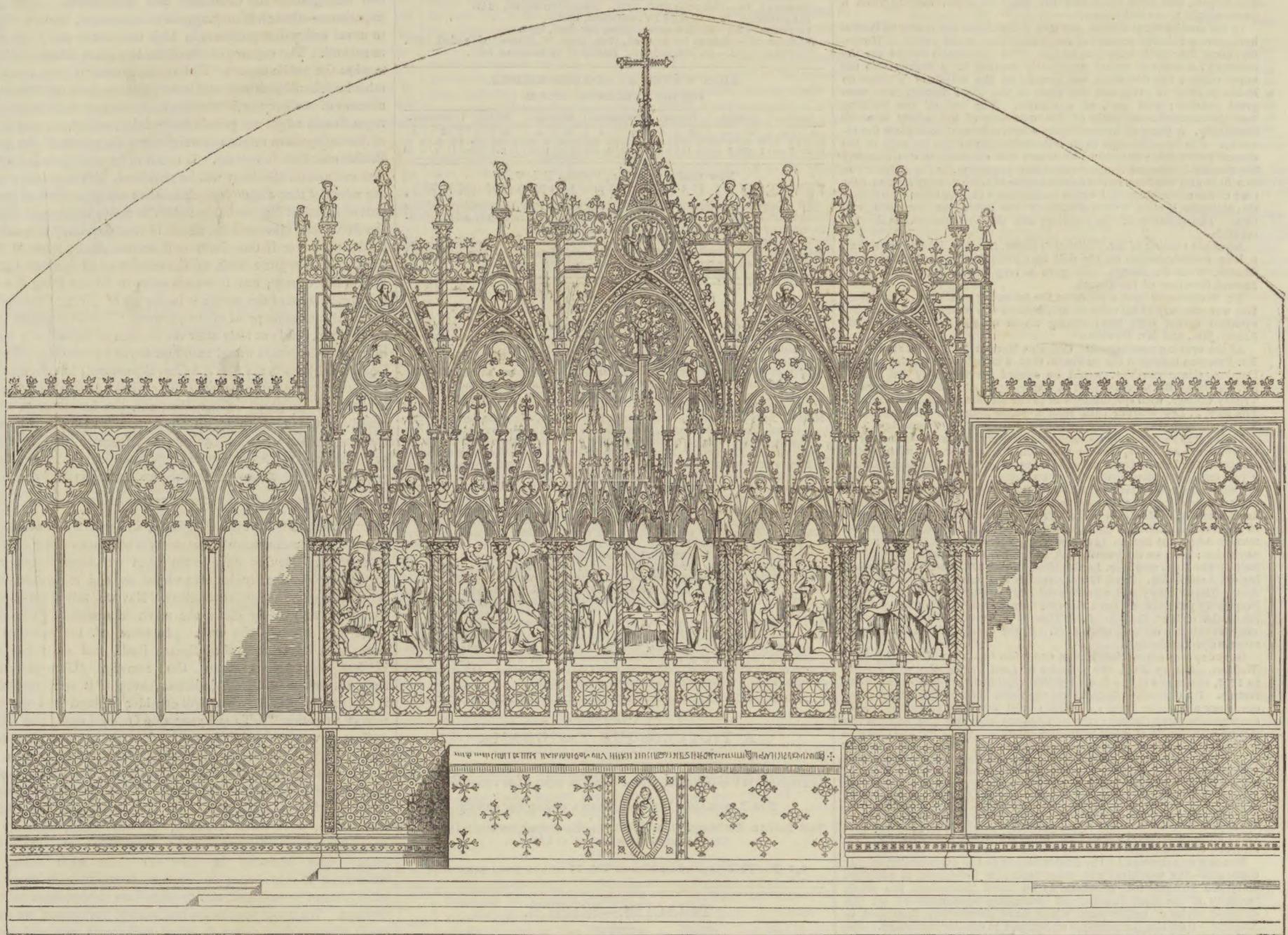
As the Society of Arts claims the honour of the parentage of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and as the Crystal Palace stands in a filial relation to that great event, the Council of the Society of Arts very pro-

perly considered it both agreeable and appropriate that, on the completion of its first centenary, its members should assemble under the auspices and protection of the roof of its famous crystal grandchild. This venerable Society of Arts is certainly one of the most prolific of parents. Originally founded as a society for the promotion of arts and manufactures, it soon outstripped these narrow dimensions, and took "commerce" under its protection. Its all-embracing arms have, during the past year, been thrown around the sacred cause of "education," and its educational exhibition, which opened last week, promises to be as successful as any of the previous efforts of the society. A society with objects so varied, and ramifications so extensive, could not certainly have selected a more appropriate place for its réunion than within the walls of an institution having in common with itself many kindred objects, seeking by vast and novel means to obtain those ends; and possessing most excellent *cuisine*, and a lofty and well-ventilated dining-room.



DINNER IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE, IN CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENARY OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

## THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, AT CAMBRIDGE.



NEW ALABASTER SCREEN, IN ELY CATHEDRAL.

In our Journal of last week we reported, to Wednesday night, the proceedings of this very interesting Meeting. We now illustrate Professor Willis delivering his Lecture, in the Senate-house, on the Architecture of Cambridge. Professor Willis observed that the most ancient authority respecting Cambridge was that of Dr. Caius, published in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and a book of ancient prints, published by one Loggan, a Dutchman, in 1688. For a long period the College system, as regarded its building, was very imperfect. The early colleges and hostels had no chapels, but the students attended the parish church. After comparing the chronological history of the earliest colleges in Oxford and Cambridge, he came to New College, Oxford, founded by William of Wykeham. This was planned perfect, having chapel, hall, and everything necessary for carrying out the routine and discipline of the present day. Henry VI., in founding King's College, Cambridge, evidently copied this from the perfect plan contained in his will, parts of which

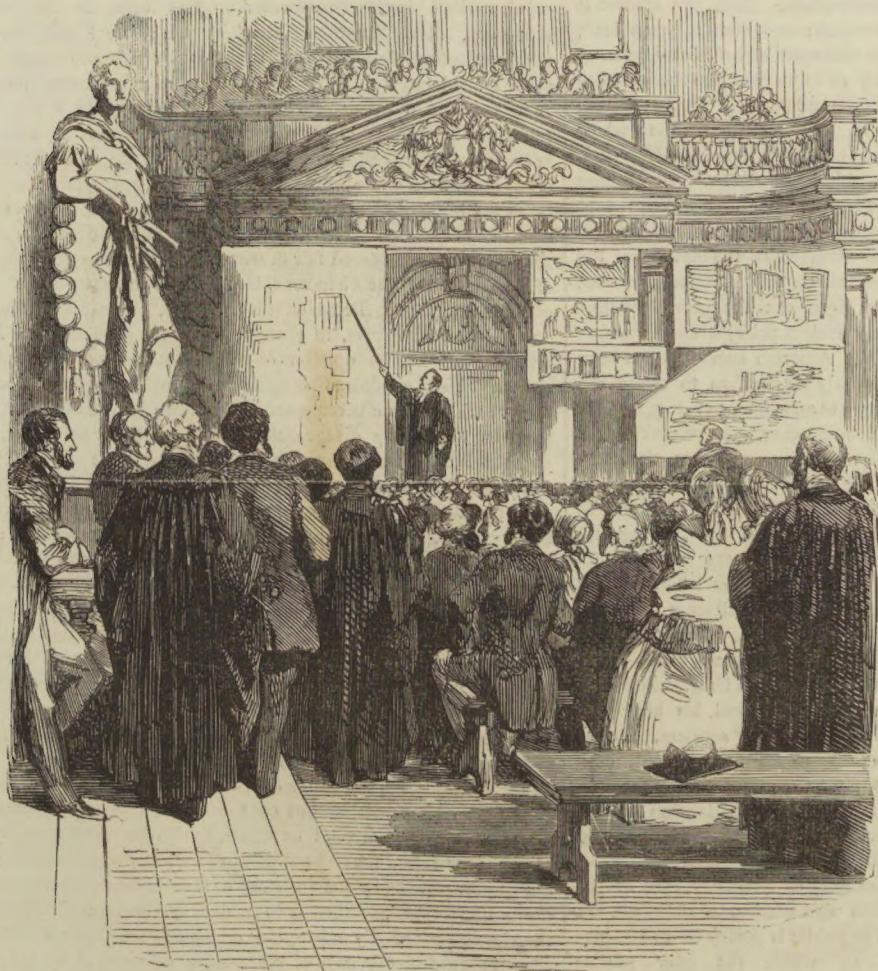
the learned Professor read. There appears a cloister 175 feet in length, the first which is found in any college of Cambridge; also "a goodly kitchen" which, as the lecturer observed, was not, as is vulgarly supposed, for their own indulgence, but for hospitality; so William of Wykeham was the man who first established colleges as they now are. The Professor next called the attention of his audience to a plan of Jesus College. This was originally the nunnery of St. Rhadegunda. The nuns being reduced to two, Bishop Alcock dissolved the society, and founded the present college upon it; the most distinguishing architectural feature of which is the chapel, and this originally had two side chapels and two side aisles. He concluded by some remarks on the church of St. Benedict, which is of undoubtedly Saxon origin, and one of the most interesting monuments of the architecture of that period. Dr. Whewell moved, and Professor Sedgwick seconded, the thanks of the meeting to Professor Willis.

On Wednesday evening the society met at the Town-hall—Lord

Talbot in the chair. A paper was read by Mr. Deck "On Rebuses occurring in Heraldry, Architecture, and Printers' Devices." He gave many curious examples. That of Bishop Fisher—a fish and an ear of wheat; that of Archbishop Parker—a park railed in with deer, and the letter "r" at the corners. The arms of Saffron Walden are three sprigs of saffron, walled in. At the close of this paper, Mr. Westmacott asked if any one could explain the meaning of a small gold frog attached to the left ear of a statue of one of the ancient family of the Poleys, in Suffolk. Professor Henslow said, in that part of the country young frogs were called "polley wiggles," and so it might have reference to the name, but no one could throw any light on this fact.

A paper was next read by Mr. Edward Freeman, on Wisbeach Church in which he pointed out its singular peculiarities, and its similarity to the Church of Leominster.

On Thursday morning the sections on Antiquities and Architecture



PROFESSOR WILLIS LECTURING IN THE SENATE-HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE.



ANGLESEY ABBEY, NEAR BOTTISHAM.

met in the schools. A paper was read by Lord Talbot, the President, on the gold ornaments found in Ireland. A large tray full of massive gold ornaments was placed before the company. They consisted of fine gorgets, two neck torcs, and 137 wrist-bracelets, varying from a pennyweight to several ounces.

In the architectural section, the Rev. J. Hailstone the Rector of Bottisham, gave a detailed account of Anglesea Abbey in the parish of Hornesey, about four miles from Cambridge. The principal remains are the refectory; a series of arches apparently leading by a staircase to the upper rooms; two doorways, one containing the initials of William de Reche (a Prior in 1515) and the arms of the Clare family, who were great patrons; and part of a cloister. The rest of the building was the manor-house, built of the materials of the Abbey after its dissolution. A party of Archaeologists afterwards went to explore the remains. The hypotheses as to its state seemed to be that no part of the church now exists; that the part where the entrance was formerly the chapter-house, and then converted into a mansion, by the introduction of a floor and windows in the debased style of Gothic architecture; that part of the ambulatory still exists in the shape of a kitchen; and that the staircase leading to the dormitory has left a very beautiful vestige. The situation of the refectory and the butteries was easily discernible.

After the reading of Mr. Hailstone's paper, the Rev. E. Venables read a long communication on the past and present state of the University Church, Great St. Mary's. He gave a very interesting detail of the ancient furniture of the church.

Mr. Westmacott read a paper on the colouring of statues, contending this was contrary to all rules of art, ancient and modern. All the other speakers agreed with him; among whom were Dean Milman, Mr. G. Scharf, jun., and Mr. Hawkins.

At the evening meeting—Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., in the chair—Mr. Freeman informed the audience that a tumulus at Weybury, near Dursley, Gloucestershire, would be opened on Thursday and Friday. Mr. Cumming Bruce then read a paper upon the Roman Altars at Trinity College, with speculations as to the meaning of the inscriptions. The Rev. J. Lee Warner then read a paper upon the Illustrations of Walsingham Abbey, existing within the University of Cambridge.

Friday was occupied by an excursion to Bury, 23 miles distant from Cambridge. At about twelve miles on the road, the Archaeologists inspected the Devil's Dyke (otherwise the Giant's and the Reche Dyke), a vast earthen ancient British wall, stretching unbroken over the flats of Cambridgeshire, after the lapse of nearly 2000 years, and the greatest of the four dykes of this county. According to Dr. Guest, it was a defence raised by the Iceni against the attacks of the Cassivelauni; and, in the time of Canute, it marked the limit of the haldome of St. Edmund's Abbey, at Bury. The Archaeologists then proceeded on their excursion; and, on their arrival at Bury, were received in the Town-hall by the Hon. and Rev. Lord Alfred Hervey and the Suffolk Archaeological Association. Lord Hervey read a very interesting paper on the Antiquities of Bury; and, after the company had partaken of a collation, hospitably provided by Lord Hervey, they proceeded to Hengrave Hall, four miles distant, the seat of Sir Thomas Rockwood Gage. We shall engrave this fine old seat next week. In the evening the Archaeologists returned to Cambridge.

Saturday was appropriated to an excursion to Audley End and Saffron Walden. Audley End, the mansion of Lord Braybrooke, was erected in 1603, and is one of the finest existing specimens of Elizabethan architecture. Its distinctive features are the main body of the edifice, rising one story above the front; its noble oriel windows, projecting renaissance porches, and cloister: the ceilings are also very fine, and the collection of portraits of great value and interest. The Hon. R. C. Neville received the Archaeologists, including Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Earl of Carlisle, and other distinguished personages. The visitors then walked across the park to the adjoining town of Saffron Walden, and there inspected its beautiful mixed Decorated and Perpendicular church; and the Museum, rich in Roman remains, gathered in the district. Here, also, was an exquisite "Adoration of the Magi," painted by Roger, of Bruges, in the style of Hemling. After partaking of a collation, provided by the municipal authorities, in the Agricultural Hall, the visitors returned to Cambridge.

Monday was devoted by the Archaeologists to the examination of Ely Cathedral—the worthiest and most venerable monument of ancestral piety and ecclesiastical grandeur to be found throughout the whole territory of the East Angles; and presenting specimens of all the different styles of architecture which have successively flourished in England—from the Romanesque or Norman to the Perpendicular. We have only space to notice the restoration of the Cathedral, which, under the fostering care of Dean Peacock, has long been recognised by lovers of art as one of the noblest achievements of its time and class. We have engraved the new Altar-screen (now in course of erection), which has been designed by Mr. G. G. Scott; the centre, over the altar-table being of alabaster, and the wings of stone. The subjects are from the Life of Our Saviour: in the centre, the Last Supper, the Entry into Jerusalem, Washing the Disciples' Feet, the Agony in the Garden, and Bearing the Cross.

At the opening of the tabernacle work are Angels, holding emblems of the Crucifixion; and in the centre, and crowning the canopies, is Christ, with Moses and Elias. By a judicious treatment of the Evangelistic symbols in the crocketing of the four side gables, a reference has been sustained between this ornamentation and the figures of the Evangelists which surmount these gables. The twisted pillars are enriched by mosaic work of coloured pebbles. The altar-table is of oak, and covered with an embroidered antiprandium, presented by a lady. The work has been partly raised by the Chapter, and J. G. Gardner, Esq., in memory of his deceased wife. The figure subjects have been executed by Phillips, of Pimlico.

On Tuesday the final meeting of the Institute was held in the Senate-house. Lord Talbot de Malahide occupied the chair, and proposed a vote of thanks to Prince Albert, for honouring the Institute with his presence. The vote was carried with acclamation. Votes of thanks were then passed to the several public bodies and official personages by whom the Institute had been so cordially received.

The papers read on Monday and Tuesday in the Sectional Meetings included a notice of documents connected with the history of Hatfield Regis Priory, preserved at Barrington-Hall, Essex, by Mr. G. A. Lowndes; "Observations on Ancient Sculptured Crosses in Ireland," by Mr. H. O'Neill; "On the Painted Glass in King's College Chapel," by the Rev. W. J. Bolton; a notice of Bishop Wren's MS. History of Pembroke College, by the Rev. Venables; notices of Ancient Monastic Barns, by Mr. R. R. Rowe; and an "Essay on the Ancient Art of Glass Painting," by Mr. C. Winston.

At the close of the general meeting on Tuesday, a party of Archaeologists visited Sawston-hall, the picturesque seat of the very ancient family of Huddlestane, eight miles distant from Cambridge. The mansion was erected in the third quarter of the sixteenth century, and retains unchanged its Tudor windows with chamfered mullions and stay-bars, quaint gables and oriel, eak staircases and panels, and Arras tapestry.

We should add that the Museum of the Institute in the lecture-rooms of Trinity College presented a most splendid display of objects of antiquarian interest. Conspicuous amongst the curious, rare, or costly objects was the plate of the different Colleges, especially those of Pembroke, Corpus Christi, Catharine, and Clare Halls.

The principal exhibitors, apart from the University authorities, were Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Mr. Maskell, the Rev. S. Banks, Mr. Way, the Rev. J. Faulkner Lee, Mr. Rhode Hawkins, and Sir Chas. Anderson.

The early British, Roman, and Saxon remains were very remarkable. Among the church antiquities contributed by Mr. Beresford Hope was a magnificent ivory crosier, of the fourteenth century, the head exquisitely carved with the Coronation of the Virgin; and a triptych of inlaid work, representing the Baptism of Christ, and the Crucifixion, with the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, St. Jerome and St. Bartholomew, St. Dominic and St. Francis, in the corner. Among the miscellaneous antiquities were a Runio calendar, carved on a box-wood stick; wooden almanacks, used in Staffordshire as late as the seventeenth century, and still employed by the peasantry of the north of Europe.

We have been of necessity chary in our Illustrations of this most interesting Congress. Of Cambridge and its University edifices, several well-executed Engravings appeared in Nos. 271 and 272 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (the Installation of the Prince Chancellor); and two Views of Audley End appeared in No. 551.

DURING last month, 16 new gun-boats were launched in the Dina, about ten weresets from Riga; they are to be manned by 900 militia from Courland and Livonia, and officered by the captain, &c., of the corvette *Nostrarum*, which was sold at Flushing last winter, rather than run the risk of the voyage home. Thirty-two more gun-boats are in progress of erection in the Dina.

LETTERS from the Lower Danube state that the Sultan intends to visit the head-quarters of his army on the banks of the Danube, and then to go to Silistria, in order to distribute rewards to the gallant garrison.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 16.—5th Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 17.—Dr. Watts born, 1674.  
TUESDAY, 18.—Petrarch died, 1374. Hampden killed, 1643.  
WEDNESDAY, 19.—George IV. crowned, 1821.  
THURSDAY, 20.—St. Margaret. Playfair died, 1819.  
FRIDAY, 21.—Robert Burns died, 1796. Lord W. Russell beheaded, 1685.  
SATURDAY, 22.—St. Magdalene. Battle of Salamanca, 1812.

#### HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 22.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M 6 35	m 7 0	m 7 20	m 8 15	m 8 45	m 9 15	m 9 45
b 7	b 45	b 15	b 15	b 15	b 15	b 15
m 10	m 10	m 10	m 10	m 10	m 10	m 10
m 50	m 50	m 50	m 50	m 50	m 50	m 50
No Tide	Tide	Tide	Tide	Tide	Tide	Tide
12	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	30	30	30	30	30	30

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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.**—We are not acquainted with any "County History" of Huntingdon. Of course, the materials will be found in Camden's "Britannia;" and in Lambarde's Dictionary; in Dugdale's Monasticon; and in the Harleian, Lansdowne, and Cottonian Collections in the British Museum. The article Huntingdon in the "Peny Cyclopædia," partakes of the general excellence of the topography in that very able work, which in this department is unrivalled by its more costly contemporaries.

**RUSSIA AND DENMARK.**—The Duchy of Holstein, after the death of the present King of Denmark, Frederick VII., will not be inherited by Russia, as all Russian claims upon this province have been given up by the present Emperor in favour of the Prince of Glucksburg [now called Prince of Denmark] and his male successors. There may be again a time when Russia may have a claim upon this province, but there is little chance of it at present, as the Prince of Denmark has several sons. The eldest is about fifteen years of age.

J. W.—Lord Ward's pictures are to be seen, gratis, at the Egyptian Hall. Black's "Tourist's Guide to Scotland" is a trustworthy work.

**ELSIE.**—The word "mobilized" is of recent application as a military term. It is derived from the French verb *mobiliser*—to render "moveable." It is intended to express the employment of men on service who are generally stationary. For instance, the Landwehr of Prussia, and the local troops of France and Austria, together with the English Militia, when embodied and moved out of their counties, districts, or provinces, and made available for general service, are then said to be mobilized.

M.D.—Sandbach, Cheshire.—"The Practice of Photography," a Manual, by P. H. Delamotte, F.S.A., is extremely simple in plan, carrying the student directly through the various stages of each process, and describing the various chemical substances used in Photography at the end of the work, apart from the details of the processes. Or, a smaller work, Hogg's "Practical Manual of Photography."

In Preparation,

#### A PICTURESQUE PANORAMA

OR

#### HELSINGFORS and the FORTRESS of SVEABORG.

The PANORAMIC VIEWS OF VARNA will appear shortly.

**THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—Next week we shall Illustrate the Meeting of this Society at Lincoln.

\* \* \* The Title-page and Index to Vol. 24 will be given next week.

#### PIRACIES.—NOTICE.

Proprietors of Publications who have copied the Engravings, &c., from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, are hereby cautioned that, if such acts of piracy are continued, persons committing the same will be prosecuted.

198, Strand, July 8, 1854.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1854.

It appears that the world has not yet been correctly informed of the terms of the Czar's reply to the Austrian demand for the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities. That the answer is unfavourable, is generally understood; and that it must lead, within a few days or weeks, to the outbreak of hostilities between Austria and Russia, is as certain as any event can be that has not yet taken place. Various rumours and reports have been in circulation during the last fortnight, the whole of them being founded, more or less, upon truth—with the exception of the notorious falsehood "that out of high regard for the Emperor of Austria, the Czar had consented to recross the Pruth." The other accounts that have reached Central and Western Europe, though they disagree in the details of the Czar's exact words, agree in the fact that he will not listen to reason, and that his mind is made up to fight out the quarrel against any and every opponent. True to his ancient policy of endeavouring to gain time, the official reply to the Austrian summons has been purposely delayed, and so ambiguously framed, as to retain the Austrians in Transylvania, ready at any moment to pour into Wallachia, but awaiting a more definite answer before taking the irrevocable step of open hostility. It is possible, at the same time, that Prussian treachery or opposition has aided in bringing about this undesirable result. The Czar has not, in the least degree, yielded. Prince Paskiewitsch having, for reasons purely strategical, determined on the removal of his head-quarters to Jassy, has given dissatisfaction at St. Petersburg. Though the evacuation of Wallachia was necessary, it looked too much like a defeat, especially when coupled with the ignominious retreat from Silistria, to be otherwise than distasteful to the proud spirit of the Czar. Notwithstanding the long faveur which he has enjoyed, his high character, his venerable age, and his eminent services, Prince Paskiewitsch has been ordered to retire to his estates; and, in all probability, his services will not again be required during the war. Bucharest remains in the occupation of the Russian troops, and at, or near that town, the first great shock of the conflicting armies of Austria and Russia will probably take place.

The preliminary period, not exactly of inactivity, but of the disposition and distribution of fleets and armies, is, at length, we suppose, approaching its end. The public is weary of notes, memorandums, and conferences, of which the only results have as yet been to pamper the personal pride of Nicholas, to feed him with visions of his greatness and

his invincibility, and to enable him to exhaust all resources of art and labour upon the fortification of his two strongholds of Cronstadt and Sebastopol. The public impatience—though it may appear unreasonable, or even offensive to naval and military officers in high command—is by no means unnatural. The capture of one of the two great Russian fortresses is what the public expect. Half of the summer is gone; and if the other half should pass over, and leave these two great operations to the chances of another year, it would be impossible to predict what advantages Russia might not gain from the delay, and what a vast amount of discouragement might not weigh upon the spirits of the gallant British and French nations. It is not to be anticipated, however, that such an unwise delay will be permitted. It is not without meaning that 40,000 French soldiers are to proceed to the support of Admiral Napier in the Baltic. It seems highly probable that the first great blow will be struck in that quarter. It would, no doubt, be better if our fleets and armies should succeed in the simultaneous capture both of the northern and southern fort and fleet of the enemy; but if we are only to do one thing at a time, the predilection of the people is in favour of giving Cronstadt the first unmistakeable proof of our prowess. The Czar might, in his desperation, hold out long after the capture of Sebastopol; but the capture of Cronstadt would ruin him beyond retrieval. He might look his subjects in the face if he lost Sebastopol; but the capture of Cronstadt would be the capture of his capital, and would expose, even to the most benighted of the Russians, the hopelessness of his cause, and the ignominy of his disasters. In such a case he would have to reckon with his subjects at Moscow; and Moscow has never had that confidence in his character, or veneration for his person, which he has so successfully cultivated in St. Petersburg.

A discussion on the evils of Bribery, and a plan for their prevention or punishment, seem to be matters of course every session of Parliament. Doubts have often been expressed whether the Legislature were really desirous to put an end to a system which is convenient, though scandalous. But we think the House of Commons may fairly claim the merit of a wish to do right if it could but discover the way. In some of the attempts that have been advocated, the disease itself, bad as it has been, is less mischievous than the remedy. Ultra-purism in such matters would be injudicious, even if it were possible, as is evident to everybody who will consider without bias the question of "treating." To sell your vote for hard cash is an offence against private and public morality; but, to accept a glass of ale and a sandwich from the hospitality of a man whom you may have walked ten miles to vote for, is surely undeserving of no similar condemnation. Yet, ultra-purists in election matters would deal with both cases in the same manner. At the same time, systematic treating, if unchecked, speedily degenerates into bribery and corruption of the worst form. The difficulty is, how to meet such cases, and whether it is not better to wink at them, than to enact laws which cannot be enforced, and to place Law in opposition to Public Opinion. Whatever may be the real wish of Parliament, we greatly doubt whether public opinion is yet sufficiently pure and elevated to condemn the giver and receiver of a bribe. Crimes that are not recognised as crimes are beyond the power of the law. In England, a man who stuck his helpless grandfather in the mud of the Thames, and left him there to die, would be universally denounced as a murderer; but, in India, public opinion sanctions and commands such acts; and Englishmen in that country may condemn, but cannot prevent the scandal. If they punish it, the sympathy of the people is with the alleged culprit, and not with the exotic law that attempts to be wiser than the traditions and practice of a nation. English venality and corruption in small boroughs are, in this respect, like the drowning of grandfathers—they are a blot upon English public life, and are very greatly to be deplored, but will never be effectually remedied, until public opinion shall itself be purified. The taint is not merely skin-deep, but pervades the system; not only bribery and corruption, but perjury itself, is by far too many persons considered venial if it serve an electioneering purpose. A mayor and a magistrate convicted of perjury in a statement relative to a disputed election, considered himself an ill-used man because the law took cognizance of his offence and sent him to Newgate for it; and a whole host of wealthy, respectable, and virtuous persons took the same view of the offence, and sued for a remission of the sentence. Severity, in these cases, fails of its effect. Everything is considered fair in war and in elections for members of Parliament. The virtuous thing to do is to carry the election of your candidate. Provided that be done, the end sanctifies the means—not, of course, in the opinion of the just and the high-minded, but in the opinion of venal voters and unscrupulous agents. The candidate himself may make wry faces at the dirty work which he is expected to sanction; but, the election once over, he forgets its disreputable episodes as fast as he can, and consoles himself with the reflection that, bad as he may be, he is not worse than his neighbours.

But justice should be done to members of Parliament. To them the system can be no other than a nuisance and a scandal; and we believe there is not one in a hundred of them who would readily lend his aid to the purification of elections, if he but knew how to set about it. The new bill, founded upon the recommendations of a Committee, and which was discussed in its details on Monday night, has the merit of not attempting too much. Its main provision is one for the appointment of a new officer during Elections, to be called the "Auditor of Election Expenses." This functionary is to be nominated by the returning officer, either on the joint recommendation of the candidates, or—in case of their being unable to agree—at his own discretion. To this Auditor pecuniary claims arising out of the election, except charges for advertising or for personal expenses, are to be forwarded by the candidate within a limited period after they have been sent in; and any payment made by the authority of the candidate otherwise than through the election officer is to be deemed illegal, and may render the election void. By subsequent clauses the Auditor is required to make out full accounts of all moneys disposed of by him, and also of the amount stated by the candidate to have been paid by himself for advertising and for personal expenses; and the

accounts, besides being open to the inspection of the electors, are to be published in two local newspapers. The candidate is also to subscribe a declaration that he has not "knowingly made, authorised, or sanctioned, and will not knowingly make, authorise, or sanction any payment other than that allowed by law to be made by him." The emoluments of the Auditor are to consist of a payment of £10 from each of the candidates, and a commission of two per cent on their legal disbursements. It is impossible as yet to predict how this change will work. The Auditors will have very difficult and delicate duties to perform; and experience alone will enable us to decide on the value of the innovation. We know of no valid objections to such officers; and if they perform their duties with ordinary impartiality and discretion, it seems reasonable to believe that the abuses of treating—that great source of electoral impurity—will be sensibly diminished, if not altogether removed. As regards the more serious question of direct bribery, the House of Commons can do little more than repeat its anathemas against the offence, and leave to the influence of public opinion the remedy which laws have hitherto been powerless to provide.

#### RUMOURED MEETING OF THE QUEEN AND THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH IN THE DOWNS.

We have received the following statement from a Correspondent, who is usually well informed. The rumour has been current for several days, but we have not been able to trace it to any authoritative source:

Since the day when Henry VIII. and Francis I. met in the Field of the Cloth of Gold—for the visit of our Queen to Louis Philippe had nothing of significance about it beyond Royal courtesy—there has been no meeting so memorable between the Sovereigns of England and France as the approaching rendezvous in the Downs to witness the departure of the British ships freighted with the first division of the French army for the theatre of war in the Baltic. One day in the ensuing week will, we believe, be appointed for this interesting and important spectacle. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort proceed from Deal, and the Emperor and Empress of the French cross over from the opposite coast, half way, to the floating field, far grander, in its heaving waves, crowned with majestic vessels and the steam triumphs of science, than all the gorgeousness and splendour which gold could impart.

Necessary preparations are making to give éclat to this ocean interview, and the Imperial and Regal *vale* to General Baraguay d'Hilliers, and his brave companions (the first, as we have stated, of the force destined for this service), would be enough to plant courage and unquenchable resolution, even in cowardly natures; what must be the effect on the gallant soldiers of France! Mixed with our admirable Marines, the foe should be stout to face them.

#### THE COURT.

On Saturday last, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, went to view the exhibition of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick. In the evening her Majesty and his Royal Highness honoured the performance of the Opéra Comique with their presence.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Duchess of Kent, attended Divine Service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace. At the Court Lord Howden, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Spain, was presented to her Majesty, at an audience, by the Earl of Clarendon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on his return from Madrid, on leave of absence. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, and Prince Arthur, went, at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, to visit the Duchess of Gloucester, at the juvenile ball given by the Royal Duchess, at her residence, Gloucester-house, Piccadilly.

On Tuesday, the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel Seymour, went to Claremont, to visit the Countess de Neuilly. Her Majesty and the Royal party travelled by the South-Western Railway to Esher, and returned by a special train to the private station at Vauxhall. In the evening, her Majesty and his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

On Wednesday the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, Judge-Advocate-General, had an audience of the Queen at Buckingham Palace, and submitted to her Majesty the proceedings of some courts-martial. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party at Buckingham Palace. The company included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lord and Lady John Russell, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Lady Suffield, Baroness de Speth, Viscount Falkland, Viscount Torrington, Viscount and Viscountess Ponsonby, Lord Howden.

Sir William C. Ross, R.A., had the honour, on Wednesday, of taking the last sitting for a miniature of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, painted by command of the Queen.

**THE COURT.**—It is confidently stated that her Majesty and the Royal Family will take up their residence in Windsor Castle soon after the prorogation of Parliament, and that the annual visit to the Highlands will either be considerably shortened or entirely postponed. The reason assigned for this arrangement is the probable necessity of holding frequent Privy Councils during the progress of the war.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Duchess of Gloucester, on Wednesday, at Gloucester House. Her Royal Highness, attended by Sir George Couper and Lady Anna Maria Dawson, honoured M. Claudet, the Daguerreotype artist, with a sitting in the morning, at his studio, in Regent-street.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester was honoured with the presence of the Queen and the Prince Consort at a fête given by her Royal Highness to the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family, and the juvenile members of the nobility, on Monday afternoon.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess Walewska left town on Saturday last on their way to Switzerland, where they propose to make some stay.

The Marchioness of Westminster had a reception, at Grosvenor House on Friday (yesterday).

Viscount Palmerston had an assembly on Saturday evening, at the family mansion in Carlton-gardens. A brilliant circle of the aristocracy responded to her Ladyship's invitation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer left town on Saturday, for the residence of the Hon. Mrs. Talbot, Edensorbridge, Kent.

Miss Burdett Coutts had an assembly on Thursday evening, at her mansion, in Stratton-street.

**CINQUE PORTS.**—The Bill for the Better Administration of Justice in these ports, brought in by the Government, abolishes the jurisdiction of the Lord Warden in civil proceedings. It provides that the jurisdiction of the Courts of Law and Equity shall extend to the Cinque Ports as to other places, and writs and judgments shall be directed and executed there as in other places. Persons holding office under the Lord Warden are to receive compensation from the counties of Kent and Sussex. The bill is not to affect the Court of Admiralty of the Cinque Ports.

M. TROUVE CHAUVEL, who has returned from Constantinople on the business of the Turkish loan, had the honour of a private interview with that subject with the Emperor of the French last week.

PRINCE NAPOLEON paid a visit on June 24, to the Allied fleets at Baltschik. The Turkish, English, and French squadrons were dressed out on the occasion, and received the visitor with numerous salutes. The spectacle is described as magnificent.

RUSSIAN officers who have recently joined the army relate that the Emperor is indisposed, and suffers from depression of spirits. When his Majesty appears in public he always wears a large Greek cross—the symbol of his spiritual sovereignty.

COFFEE is now regularly given to the French soldiers when they are in active service or in camp. Two tons and a half were roasted at Havre the other day and sent off to the camp at Boulogne.

NINETY-TWO cases of swords, each containing 120, or altogether about 10,000, and 2000 barrels of ball cartridges, are being shipped for Constantinople, for the use of Omer Pacha's cavalry.

#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

##### CRIMINAL REFORMATION.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, on Monday last, at the first meeting of the "Metropolitan Industrial Reformatory," at the school-house, Brixton-hill, in the presence of "400 ladies and gentlemen, resident in the neighbourhood," who, of course, took a deep interest in the proceedings. As an evidence of how men—men of plain, practical good sense in many respects—may be led into absurdity by indulgence in a favourite hobby, we find the noble chairman, at the very outset of the proceedings, declaring that the usefulness of these criminal conservatories was "recognised all over the world," adding that, "in the progress of civilisation, it became more and more apparent, as there was no doubt that civilisation tended to develop crime"—a position that we will not pretend to analyse or gainsay. We turn to the report of the year's proceedings of this newest of Reformatories, as better adapted to our comprehension. The report stated that

During the past twelve months 100 persons, varying in age from sixteen to forty-five, had been admitted to the institution. Of these, 15 had left while on probation; 25 had been dismissed as insincere; 6 had been restored to their friends; 7 removed to juvenile reformatories; 11 provided with situations, and 36 remained in the institution. Of these 36, the committee had determined to aid 6 to emigrate. The total receipts amounted to £2008 1s. 4d., and the expenditure to £1993 12s. 2d., leaving in hand a balance of £15 2s. 0d.

Examining this return, it resolves itself into the following results:—that, of 100 interesting sinners, of various ages, admitted in the course of the year, 40 had "left whilst on probation" (left for what, we need hardly ask), or been "dismissed as insincere;" and that of the remaining sixty, twenty-four had been got rid of amongst their friends, other reformatory institutions, or in situations; leaving thirty-six still to be dealt with. In a word, forty per cent of his Lordship's protégés have turned out failures at starting; the remainder being treated with various, but still problematical, success, at a cost annually of £2000 in round numbers, or an average of £20 per head. A hard-working farm-labourer in the country considers himself lucky in earning ten shillings a week, wherewith to keep a wife and family. Why should he toil for this pittance, when here are a body of benevolent gentlemen ready to spend 12s. 6d. per week a head upon him, and reform him into the bargain? Verily "civilisation develops" much absurdity.

##### FATAL PARACHUTE DESCENT.

The unfortunate Frenchman, Le Tour, whose so-called "successful parachute descent" we noticed last week, has died of the injuries he received in it; indeed, from the first he never rallied, his recovery was hopeless. An inquest has been held on his body, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" returned. Some of the Jury were for accompanying their verdict with a recommendation to the Home Secretary for the prevention of such stupid and reckless exhibitions in future; but they were restrained from it by the majority, who considered it might be "prejudicial to the interests of science" to interfere. Now the interests of science have nothing to do with ballooning or parachuting; the whole "art" is an idle amusement got up to fill the pockets of unscrupulous speculators; and it is high time that it should be restrained within harmless bounds. The magistrates, some time back, interfered successfully to prevent the lives and limbs of ponies and donkeys from being imperilled in such tomfoolery—why should poor, stupid man go less regarded? Surely it would be easy to frame a power to prevent the announcement of "feats" of this kind, which shall be shown to be very likely to terminate in disaster.

##### THE LAND TENURE IN INDIA.

The case of the poor Indian Ryot was brought before the House of Commons on Tuesday evening, by Mr. Blackett, who moved for the appointment of a Commission to proceed to India to inquire into the tenure of land in the Presidency of Madras. The motion was supported by Mr. Danby Seymour and Mr. Bright, who (the former as the result of personal observation) brought forward an array of facts illustrative of the wastefulness, the injustice, and the cruelty of the present system; statements which only men "deaf to mercy and insensible to shame," could listen to with indifference. It was opposed by Sir James W. Hogg, the East India Director, who, disdaining to meet the case upon its merits, contented himself with ridiculing the promoter for having wasted his time in listening to the complaints of discontented natives, and, above all, for having the weakness to suppose that the House of Commons would care a rush about the matter: opposed, also, by Sir C. Wood, who deprecated interference at the present moment, upon the ground that Government had the subject under their consideration, with a view to improvement. In short, the supporters of the motion had all the argument to themselves; and although, upon a division, they were defeated by a majority of 5, there can be no doubt that the principle sought for will be attained, and the Governors of India awakened, after a century's sleep, to a real sense of the responsibilities attaching to their stewardship. But whilst Sir J. W. Hogg "pooh! pooh!" the idea of non-official personages interfering with their advice and opinions, in matters of state policy, Sir Charles Wood cited the late Mr. Alexander Mackay, who, three years ago, went out upon a mission to India, to investigate the agricultural resources and prospects of the Western States, for the information of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, as an authority in favour of the Ryot-way system. Now upon referring to the third chapter of Mr. Mackay's "Western India," we find it to contain a circumstantial account of the system in question, and a strong condemnation of it. "It cannot fail to strike every one," he observes, "that a system like this, unless the agents employed throughout are of unimpeachable integrity, must be a prolific source of *fraud, corruption, and oppression*;" and then, after explaining the uncertainty during the growing season, as to the amount the Ryot will have to pay, he adds: "It is whilst this is being ascertained, as the season progresses, that a door is opened to every species of underhand transaction." Sir C. Wood had, probably, not seen the book itself; and cited it as an authority at second-hand.

##### JUSTICE'S JUSTICE IN THE CITY.

The Lord Mayor gave a strange decision on Wednesday, at the Mansion-house, which would be funny, but that it entails severe and really undeserved hardship upon the unfortunate individual who happens to be the victim of it. It appears that the police, hearing an Irish row, accompanied by the favourite Irish cry of "murther!" in the lodging occupied by one Jeremiah O'Driscoll, forced their way into the premises, where they found the said Jeremiah, his wife, his sister, and brother-in-law, all sprawling upon the ground, in a state of "real Irish confusion." For the occasion of this hilarity,—there had been a christening; and what so reasonable as that all should get drunk? True, the wife's head was bleeding; and "the belief of the officer" was, that this bleeding was consequent upon a blow by the husband (what so natural, in these degenerate woman-beating days?); but the wife and all present declared that in this the policeman was mistaken, as there had been no quarrel or violence at all." Nevertheless, the officer dragged this unhappy Hibernian out of his house (an "Englishman's" house is his castle), without being charged with any offence; and, when brought before the Lord Mayor, his Worship fined him five shillings for being drunk, and in default, committed him to prison for fourteen days. The sentence is clearly illegal; Lord Mayors ought to know that a man cannot be punished for getting "drunk on his own premises."

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

##### RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JULY 13.

Month	Corrected and Heading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. High- est Read- ing Inches.	Low- est Read- ing Inches.	Mean Tem- pera- ture of the Day.	Departure of Tem- pera- ture from Average.	Degree of Humid- ity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
July	7	29.707	66.1	44.9	55.0	— 7.1	82	S.E. 0.62
"	8	29.714	67.5	51.9	56.4	— 5.6	79	CALM. 0.18
"	9	29.806	67.0	47.8	55.8	— 6.1	80	S.W. 0.00
"	10	29.822	69.9	48.0	57.7	— 4.1	87	W. 0.35
"	11	29.869	66.1	50.5	54.4	— 7.4	87	N.E. 0.08
"	12	29.781	57.2	50.4	51.6	— 10.3	99	W. 0.38
"	13	29.814	67.8	48.7	57.2	— 4.8	77	W. 0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The corrected reading of the barometer has varied but little during the week, the lowest reading being 29.69 inches on the 9th; and the highest 29.87 inches on the 11th. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.765 inches.

The mean daily temperature of the 7th is the lowest mean temperature recorded on that day since the year 1821, when it was 52°; and that of the 9th is the lowest since 1833, when it was 54°; and that of the 12th is the lowest at present recorded, the register extending back to the year 1814.

The mean temperature of the period from July 1 to 13 was 55.9°, and is the lowest mean temperature of the corresponding period, since the year 1821, when it was 54°.

The mean temperature of the week was 55.4°, being 6° lower than the average of the corresponding week during 38 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 25°, being the difference between the lowest reading of the thermometer on the 7th, and the highest on the 10th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 17°. The greatest was 21° on the 7th, and the least 8° on the 12th.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of nearly one inch.

A thunderstorm occurred about three p.m. on the 9th, and thunder was heard during the 10th.

The weather during the week has been very unsettled and showery, and the wind in gentle motion only.

Lewisham, July 14th, 1854.

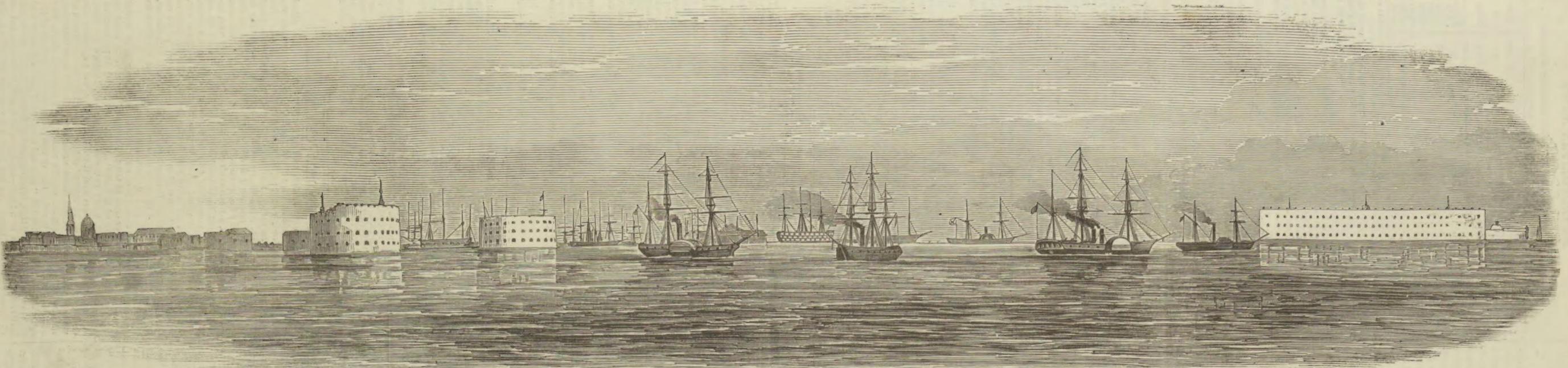
JAMES GLAISHER.

**HEALTH OF LONDON.**—During the week ending July 8, the births of 1470 children were registered in the metropolitan districts: of these 752 were boys, and 718 were girls. The averages of the nine corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years were 639 and 681 respectively—showing an increase of 53 in the number of males, and of 37 in the number of females. The number of deaths registered during the week, 984, is a very satisfactory evidence of an improved state of the public health; the mortality, which has long been above the estimated number, having this week fallen 62 below the average of the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years, corrected for the increase of population. To zymotic diseases 253 deaths are attributed, the average number being 225. Of these, 55 are referred to scarlatina, the average being 36; the number of deaths from this disease in the previous week was 72. To small-pox, 8; to hooping-cough, 39; and to typhus, 44 deaths are referred. To consumption, 111; the average being 139. To apoplexy, 16; to paralysis, 27; to convulsions, 32; to bronchitis, 50; to pneumonia, 61; and to violence, cold, privation, and intemperance, 25 deaths are attributed, being 30 below the average.

**CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.**—At the annual meeting of the governors of this charity on Friday last—Major Lyon in the chair—the hon. secretary, Mr. J. Robertson, presented a favourable report for the past year. In the course of this period 15,001 indigent sick persons were admitted on the books for relief at a cost of £2668 10s. 5d.; of these, 1243 were in-patients, and 13,798 were out-patients, many of whom were visited at their own homes, and the greater part were restored to health. In this hospital, last week, the daughter of a cab-proprietor, aged ten years, died of hydrocephalus. She received a bite from a dog about a month before, and expired in thirty-six hours after the symptoms of the disease were fully manifest. We take this opportunity of calling the attention of the Commissioners of Police to the very negligent manner in which their order respecting "Mad dogs" is carried out, especially in all poor and crowded neighbourhoods, where the number of dogs at large is a nuisance.

#### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—**CANONRY:** The Rev. L. Foot to Netherbury-in-Terre, in Salisbury Cathedral. **PREBEND:** The Rev. J. B. Whetley to Templebryan, Cork. **RURAL DEANERIES:** The Rev. W. Howarth to Claydon; Rev. W. North to Lower Sub-Ayron. **RECTORIES:** The Rev. J. E. Adams to Ashmore, near Shaftesbury; Rev. E. E. Allen to Millom, near Ravenglass, Cumberland; Rev. J. Brougham to Killes; Rev. F. Fitzpatrick to Painswick, Meath; Rev. J. Griffiths to St. Fagan, near Cardiff; Rev.



FORT PETER I.

FORT ALEXANDER.

FORT MENSCHIKOFF.

"BULLDOG."

"PHLEGETHON," FRENCH SCREW. RUSSIAN STEAMER. "MAGICIENNE." "LIGHTNING," SOUNDING IN SHORE. RISBANK FORT.

## RECONNOITRING AT CRONSTADT.

of-war were still skulking under their guns within the harbour. The Admirals consulted together. The combined squadron came to an anchor; and there was evidently a great stir amongst the Russian ships. The steamers in harbour immediately got steam up, and all seemed on the alert. Our squadron made a sweep, and retracing its steps a little, dropped anchor about eight or ten miles off Cronstadt. Seven or eight ships, amongst which were the *Impérieuse*, *Arrogant*, *Desperate*, *Penelope*, *Magicienne*, *Lightning*, and *Driver*, were placed in a position off the mouth of the harbour, about three miles.

On the 27th of June, the yachts *Emerald* and *Gondola* were taking a pleasure trip round the English steam Squadron, and, in order to reconnoitre a little, they reached in within about four English miles of the entrance of the harbour of Cronstadt. They were in a short time (not altogether agreeably) surprised by a Russian steam-corvette steaming out at full speed in chase of them, to try to cut off their escape. They, however, being only prepared to take their pleasure,

and not equipped for combat, very soon showed the Russians what English-built yachts could do when close hauled up in a wind. They sheeted sharply home, and gave them the full of their sails, and after three tacks they were safely under the protection of our steam Squadron. The *Desperate* thinking it a good opportunity to take the measure of the Russian, got up steam and proceeded towards her. This was rather too much for the Russian corvette, which very soon down helm, and ran at full steam power for the harbour. The *Desperate* sent an iron messenger after her, but the Russian escaped into the harbour, and the *Desperate* sailed slowly back, having fired the first gun in defiance of the batteries and fleet at Cronstadt.

While the main Squadron was employed surveying and sounding on the north side, the *Driver*, having the master of the fleet on board, was engaged in sounding round the fortifications; and also in the channel for the purpose of discovering some of those infernal machines, of which so much has been said.

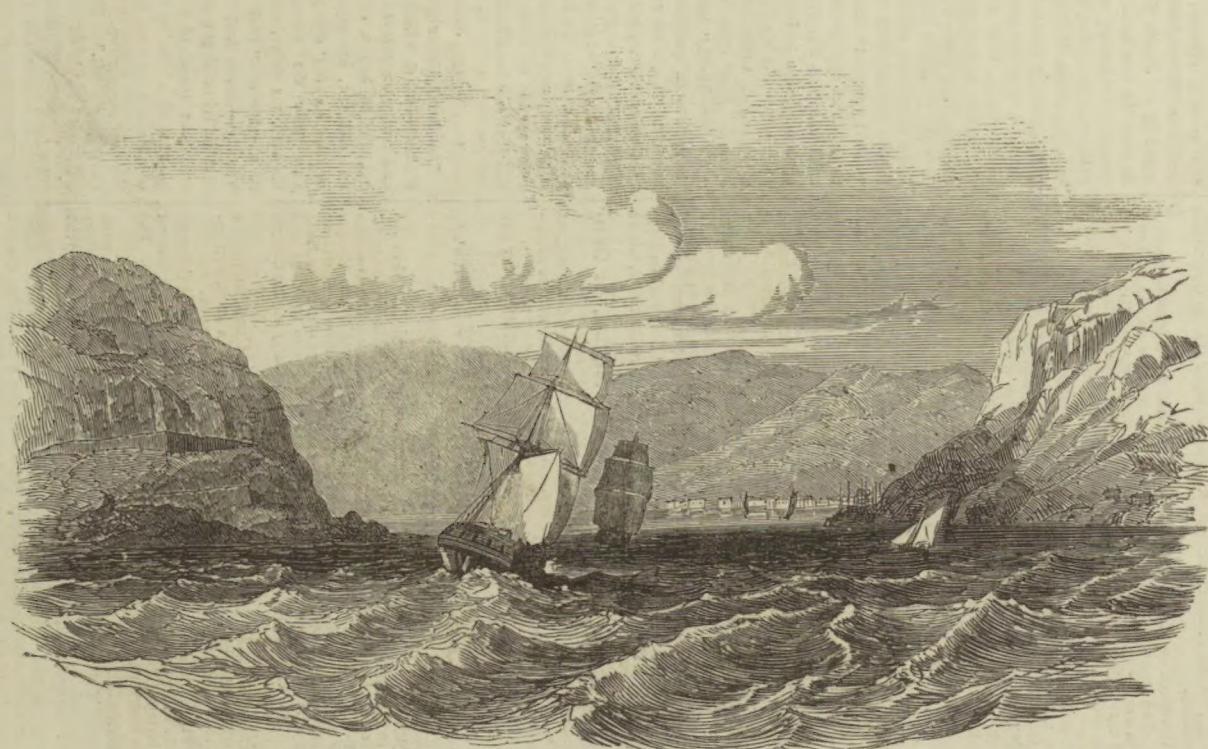
According to all accounts they are covered with stones and small rocks, and their position is marked by small buoys. Very great circumspection and care were therefore used by the gallant officers, as they discovered several buoys, which, from their appearance, answered the description that had been given of the marks placed to point out the locality of these newly-invented submarine wires. Cautiously the buoys were approached, carefully the chains to which they were attached were raised; and very anxiously their pendent burthen was looked for. It was quietly hauled on board, and to the anxious looks of the discoverers was exhibited only a large stone. The infernal machines have not yet been found, and it may be doubted whether they are worth the trouble of looking for.

Telegraphic despatches from Dantzic, of the 10th inst., announce that Admiral Sir Charles Napier, after spending above a fortnight before Cronstadt, endeavouring to tempt the Russians into action, has returned with his ships to Baro-

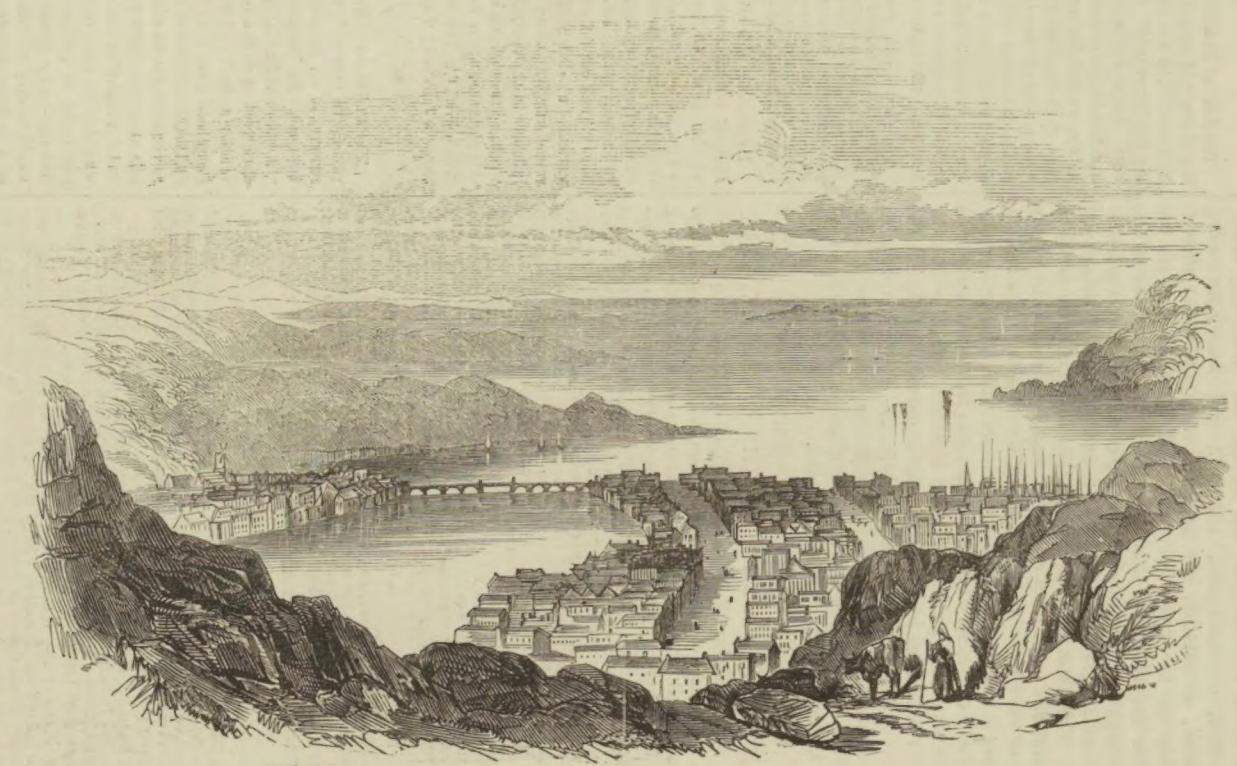
sound. The cholera was raging at Cronstadt, and the Admiral was unwilling to keep his men unnecessarily in its neighbourhood.

## CHRISTIANSUND.

We have engraved a view of this interesting Norwegian seaport, with an incident, recently sketched by a Correspondent. The town is built upon three islands, and forms almost a circle around its beautiful landlocked harbour. In entering from the sea, not a house is to be seen, until the narrow passage between the islands is passed, when the town bursts upon the view. The three islands are so irregular upon the surface, that scarcely any two houses stand exactly upon the same level. They are all of wood, and coloured with red ochre. The trade of the town consists chiefly of stock-fish, exported to Spain and Italy.



ENTRANCE TO CHRISTIANSUND.—RUSSIANS RUNNING FOR REFUGE



CHRISTIANSUND



EMBARKATION OF CATTLE, AT TRIESTE FOR THE AUXILIARY ARMY IN THE EAST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

## EMBARKATION OF CATTLE AT TRIESTE.

OUR Artistic Correspondent writes from Trieste, June 23rd:—Upwards of 12,000 oxen have been bought already in this neighbourhood, chiefly in Friuli, for the Allied French and English Armies. During the last fortnight a large number of vessels have left this port for Gallipoli, laden with first-rate cattle.

The accompanying Sketch represents the scene of shipping the oxen. They are first placed on large flats, provided for the purpose; and, after being towed alongside, are hoisted into the vessels with slings, in the usual manner. The vessels destined for this service are easily distinguished by a large letter and number painted near the stern.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## SARAH, BARONESS TEYNHAM.

THIS lady, who died at Oakland, Sussex—the seat of her brother-in-law, Hercules Sharpe, Esq.—on the 28th ult., was the youngest daughter of the late Sir Anthony Brabazon, Bart., of Brabazon-park, co. Mayo. She became, July 16, 1828, the second wife of Henry Francis, fourteenth Lord Teynham, who died March 8, 1842, leaving no issue by her. His Lordship's son by his first wife, George Henry, is the present Baron Teynham. The family of Brabazon, of which her ladyship was a descendant, was a branch of the ennobled house of Meath springing from Sir Anthony Brabazon, of Ballinasoe Castle, second son of Sir William Brabazon, Lord Justice of Ireland. Her ladyship's only brother, Sir William John Brabazon, who died in 1840, was the last Baronet, the baronetcy becoming extinct with him. Sir William left his nephew, William John Sharpe, Esq., of Oatlands, county Sussex, his heir. Mr. Sharpe, in consequence, assumed, by Royal license, the surname and arms of Brabazon. He is the elder son of Mrs. Sharpe, Lady Teynham's elder and only sister.

Through her mother, Lady Teynham was the great-granddaughter of the Right Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart., M.P. for the University of Dublin.

## MADAME SONTAG.

THE news of the death of Madame Sontag will be received with much regret in our musical circles, where she was not only admired as an artist, but esteemed as an amiable and accomplished lady. She died in the city of Mexico, on the 18th of June, having fallen a victim to cholera, after only a few days' illness. Her death caused general grief, and her funeral was attended by a great concourse of the citizens of Mexico.

During this celebrated lady's last residence in London we gave, together with her portrait, a detailed memoir of her life. (See ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 379.) It is sufficient, therefore, at present, to remind our musical readers of a few particulars of her brilliant career.

Henrietta Sontag was born at Coblenz. Her parents were theatrical people, and she herself appeared on the stage in her infancy. By the time she was fifteen she had distinguished herself; and very soon afterwards she had become the idol of the musical circles of Berlin. In 1826 she went to Paris, where she appeared at the Italian Opera, in the part of Rosina, in the "Barbiere di Siviglia," and delighted the public by the brilliancy of her execution. She returned to Berlin for a short time; and then returned to Paris, where she re-appeared, with still greater success. In the season of 1828 she appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre, causing an excitement which is still remembered. Her youth and beauty, her charming voice, and her grace and intelligence as an actress, enchanted our musical public. This was, at that period of her life, her only season in London. On her return to Paris she was sought in marriage by the Count de Rossi, a Piedmontese nobleman, then attached to the Sardinian Embassy at the Court of the Tuilleries, and their union took place soon afterwards. The late King of Prussia showed his interest in the fair songstress by smoothing every obstacle to the marriage. He granted her a patent of nobility; an emphatic proof of his estimation of her character and his sense of her worthiness of the rank to which she was elevated. While she adorned her rank by her manners, her virtues, and her accomplishments, she by no means abandoned her art. The young Countess continued to cultivate it with unabated assiduity; and, wherever she resided, in Frankfort, Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, her house was the resort of all that was renowned in the artistic world; and she herself sang even more admirably as an amateur than she had ever done upon the stage.

This bright and happy course of life was not destined to last. During the revolutionary convulsions of 1848, the Count de Rossi became entangled in the vortex, and lost everything. The Countess at once adopted the noble resolution of having again recourse to her art, in order to retrieve the fortunes of her husband and her children. The instant her determination was made known, all the theatres of Europe were open to her. She chose the London Italian Opera; and arrived here, in 1849, with an engagement of £7000 for the season. Her reception was even more enthusiastic than it had been before. It was universally agreed, that while her personal charms were scarcely impaired, her powers as an artist were greatly increased. Her voice was as rich and beautiful as ever; her mind was enlarged, and her conceptions of her art were enlarged and elevated. Her success, consequently, was complete; and, during the seasons of 1849 and 1850, she was the great attraction and support of Her Majesty's Theatre.

Having resolved to visit America, she arrived at New York in the autumn of 1852. After having made a series of tours through every part of the United States, reaping laurels and fruits more substantial, she yielded, in an evil hour, to a proposal made to her by the director of the principal theatre in Mexico. Thither she went only a few months ago; and there she was cut off by the fell epidemic which is now ravaging that city. To increase the sadness of the event, three of her children, from whom she had been long separated, are now on their way from England to join her, and will only arrive to find that their mother is no more.

The date of her birth is not precisely ascertained; but there is reason to believe she was in her forty-eighth year when she died.

PROBATE of the will of the Right Hon. Henry William (Paget) Marquis of Anglesey, P.C., K.G., G.C.B., G.C.H., was granted on the 3rd inst. to the eldest son of the Marquis of Anglesey (heretofore Earl of Uxbridge), and to the Most Noble Charles Duke of Richmond and the Right Hon. John Robert Viscount Sydney, three of the executors—a power being reserved to Lord Clarence Faget, a son, and one other of the executors. The personally in England was sworn under £140,000. The will bears date the 23rd of February, 1854, whereby he leaves liberal bequests to his younger sons; an annuity of £500 to his private secretary; the annuity of £100, as remuneration for services, to be continued to Mr. Edward Martin, R.N.; and a legacy of £1000 to Hugh Cameron, Esq., as an acknowledgement of his professional services. He bequeaths the residue to his eldest son, to whom he has devised the real estates. The truncated pillar, richly ornamented with devices, presented to him by His Majesty King George IV., when Prince Regent, and by the officers of the Hussars, he bequeaths to his eldest son, to be retained as an heir-loom with the Earldom of Uxbridge.

The will of Vice-Admiral Hyde Parker, who died in May last, was proved on the 4th inst.; the executors being Sir William Eden, Bart., and the sons, Hyde Parker, Esq., Commander, R.N., and Captain William Parker, of the army; the latter taking the grant alone. The will is dated 20th July, 1852. The personality, £25,000, is left amongst his sons and daughters.

FRANKLIN EXPEDITION TO THE POLAR SEAS.—The wills of some of the officers forming the expedition (which sailed nine years since, and of whom no tidings have since been heard—the presumption being that they have perished) have now been brought into the Prerogative Court for probate. That of James Fitzjames, Commander, R.N., second in command of the *Erebus*, bears date May, 1845, when lying off Woolwich: he leaves the whole of his property to a particular friend, to whom letters of administration have been granted as the universal legatee, there being no executor appointed: the personality sworn under £10,000. That of Henry Thomas Dundas Leigh Vesconte, R.N., made on board the *Erebus*, dated 15th May, 1845, proved under £4000, containing several specific and pecuniary bequests; and that of Alexander Macdonald, surgeon on board the *Terror*, another of the vessels joining the expedition: this will bears date October, 1841; the effects sworn under £8000, leaving all to his father.

AMERICAN HEAVY ORDNANCE.—The *Mobile Daily Tribune* says that Messrs. Alger and Co., of South Boston, are engaged in manufacturing, for Government, 20 ten-inch and eight-inch "columbiads" (cannon) to be taken to California. The ten-inch guns weigh about 16,000 lbs., and are the heaviest in use in any service. About twelve tons of iron are melted for the pouring of each, the guns being cast solid, and then bored out. The process of boring and finishing occupies about three weeks for each gun.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

## THE SCREW PROPELLER.

Lord LYNDHURST moved for a copy of the agreement entered into by the Lords of the Admiralty, in respect of which a sum of £20,000 had been paid, on account of patent rights, for the propellers used in her Majesty's Navy; and presented a petition from Captain Carpenter, R.N., who complained that he ought to have received a considerable proportion of that sum; of which, however, he had been unjustly deprived.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said, the matter had been referred to an impartial person, and, according to his decision, the money had been paid. If Captain Carpenter felt aggrieved, he should apply to the proper tribunal. He would not object to the production of the papers.

After a short conversation, the motion was agreed to.  
The Cruelty to Animals Bill, after considerable discussion, passed through Committee.

The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill was withdrawn.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

## THE BRIBERY BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the bill had been referred to a Select Committee, before which it had undergone the most mature consideration, and several amendments had been made, which were of great importance, and which he hoped the House would agree to. The noble Lord added that it was not his intention to proceed with the Contested Elections Bill during the present session.

The first four clauses were agreed to, after considerable discussion and several verbal amendments.

On the 5th clause being proposed, defining what was to be considered as undue influence.

Mr. MALINS proposed as an amendment that the words "spiritual or temporal" should be inserted after the word "loss," with the view of making the clause include within its operation priestly influence, whether used from the altar or otherwise.

The Committee divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 125 to 26.

On the 10th clause being proposed, which prohibited persons acting as counsel, attorney, poll-clerk, or in any other capacity, if themselves electors, from receiving any remuneration for their services,

Several objections were raised, and the clause was ultimately withdrawn, with the view of framing another, better calculated to carry out its object.

On the 12th clause, which prohibits the employment of electors as special constables during an election, a discussion took place, followed by a division, upon which the clause was carried by a majority of 184 to 39.

Clauses to 16, inclusive, were then agreed to; after which,

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on Thursday.

The Standard of Gold and Silver Wares Bill was read a second time, after a short discussion.

The Criminal Justice Bill was also read a second time.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

## LAND TENURE IN MADRAS.

The Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, the main purpose of which is to enable those tribunals to take parol evidence, passed through Committee without amendment.

Various amendments in the Oxford University Bill were proposed, and agreed to, after which the report was brought up.

The Indemnity Bill, Poor-Law Board Continuance Bill, Union Charges Continuance Bill, Holyhead Harbours Bill, and Dublin Carriage Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

## LAND TENURE IN MADRAS.

Mr. BLACKETT moved that an address be presented to the Crown for the appointment of a commission to proceed to India, to inquire into the tenure of land in the presidency of Madras. The honourable gentleman supported this proposition in a speech of considerable length, in which he attributed the poverty and depression of the people to the assessments made upon them under the existing tenure, and offered a variety of practical suggestions for the improvement of their condition.

Mr. LOWE opposed the motion, on the ground that a case had not been made out for a step so unusual as that proposed.

Mr. D. SEYMOUR supported the motion, and mentioned many circumstances which had come to his knowledge during a recent visit to India, to show that the condition of the people in the presidency of Madras, owing to the system adopted, was a disgrace to the Government.

Sir J. HOGG warmly contended that the statements made by Mr. Seymour were exaggerated, and unsupported by evidence. He had been misled by interested agitators during his tour in India.

Mr. BRIGHT contended that a case had been made out for inquiry, and enlarged upon the duty which this country owed to India.

Sir C. WOOD said it would be most inexpedient to interfere with a tenure to which the people had been accustomed. He hoped the motion would not be pressed to a division.

After some further discussion the House divided. The numbers were—For the motion, 59; against it, 64: majority against, 5.

Mr. J. FITZGERALD moved for returns relating to the Irish constabulary, with the object of showing that, compared with the number of Roman Catholics in each class, they had been unfairly dealt with in the matter of promotion.

After a brief debate, the House divided, when the numbers were—For the motion, 21; against it, 62: majority against, 41.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

## MEDICAL GRADUATES BILL.

The motion for going into Committee on the Medical Graduates (University of London) Bill was opposed by Mr. BOUVERIE, who considered that the measure did no more than extend a monopoly which ought to be abolished altogether. The graduates of the London University were to be admitted to privileges from which the Scotch practitioners remained excluded. He moved that the bill be committed that day three months.

Mr. COWAN supported this amendment, urging the claims of the Edinburgh University to an equal share of privilege, and exhorting the Government to introduce a general bill on the subject.

Lord PALMERSTON defended the bill. When the London University was founded there was, he argued, an understanding that the degrees granted there should convey the similar professional advantages to those acquired at Oxford or Cambridge. This was the case with respect to all degrees, except those in medicine, although the medical examination in the London University was confessedly excellent. The present measure was designed to remove this anomaly, and, if passed, would not stand in the way of a general bill, which he admitted to be desirable, and hoped to introduce in another session.

The debate was continued for some time. On a division, the motion for going into Committee was carried by a majority of 90 to 26—64.

The bill then passed through Committee, after a protracted discussion on an amendment proposed by Mr. MOWBRAY, for changing the word "University" into "Universities," in Clause 1, with the object of bringing Durham University within the scope of the measure. This amendment was adopted, upon a division, by 147 affirmative votes to only 5 on the negative side.

The Property Disposal Bill and the Jurors and Juries (Ireland) Bill, were both withdrawn.

The Literary and Scientific Institutions Bill went through Committee.

Leave was given to Sir W. MOLESWORTH to bring in a bill for removing the office of the Duchy of Cornwall from Somerset-house to a new office to be erected on Crown property in Pimlico.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

## REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE-TRADE IN CIRCASSIA.

The Bishop of OXFORD called the Earl of Clarendon's attention to a statement which had appeared a few days since in the public journals to the effect that since the delivery of Circassia from the domination of Russia, the Slave-trade had been revived there in its most horrible phases. The accounts to which he referred stated that the only trade that might be said to be carried on was that in Circassian women, and that the trade had been revived in all its activity in consequence of the high price now to be obtained for young girls in Constantinople. He wished to know from his noble friend whether the attention of the Government had been turned to the subject with the view of taking measures for the suppression of this odious traffic.

The Earl of CLARENDON replied that the attention of the Government had already been directed to the subject. Sir Stratford Canning, acting upon instructions received from Lord Palmerston some years ago, had brought the subject before the Ottoman Government.

Sir S. Canning then expressed his regret at being obliged to say that any interference on the part of a foreign Power in a question affecting the customs and manners of the Turks was not likely to be successful. A despatch had, however, been received that morning from Admiral Dundas, in which he stated that he had given orders to British officers serving on the coast of Georgia and Circassia, to prevent by all friendly means all attempts that might be made to continue this iniquitous traffic.

## COUNT PAHLEN.

Earl GRANVILLE made a brief statement relating to a matter personal to himself. He had been charged with having introduced into English society the subject of a country with which we were at war: he alluded to Count Pahlen, whom he had known for many years. That distinguished person had been the warm friend of his father, and of many members of their Lordships' House; and, on ascertaining that he had arrived in this country from Madeira (and not from Russia) he had asked him to his house, and had introduced him to the Travellers' Club. Looking at the character and accomplishments of Count Pahlen, he did not believe that in so doing he had done anything unbecoming a servant of the Crown or a member of their Lordships' House. Count Pahlen had not been in Russia for many years. His only object in visiting this country at this moment was to settle some small pecuniary matters, and to take leave of many intimate friends from whom, it was to be feared, he was about to make a final separation.

The Earl of Malmesbury, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Carlisle, and the Earl Ellesmere bore witness to the high character of Count Pahlen, and expressed their opinion that the sentiments expressed in another place, and in a portion of the public press, would find no echo in the country. Those who had the honour of knowing Count Pahlen would repudiate the idea that he had come to this country as a spy of Russia.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said that, after what had passed, he need scarcely say that Count Pahlen had not come on a visit of diplomacy to him (laughter)—a charge which had been made against him by the organ of the noble Lords opposite (Laughter).

The Merchant Shipping Bill was read a second time.

The Oxford University Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, and the Cruelty to Animals Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

The Drainage of Lands Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Convict Prisons (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

The Criminal Procedure Bill went through Committee *pro forma*, for the purpose of introducing amendments.

## RUSSIAN SUBJECTS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. J. BALL gave notice that he would move, on the first favourable occasion, the following resolution:—"That this House considers it necessary to declare, that to encourage the visits of alien enemies to this realm, without the license or safe conduct of her Majesty, is inconsistent with the spirit of the law, and dangerous to the interests of her Majesty's dominions."

## OUR OPERATIONS IN THE BLACK SEA.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. Hutt, said that the mouths of the Danube were subject to a close blockade; but as regarded the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof, no decision had as yet been come to. A proposition had been made by the Admirals in command, and it was under the consideration of the Allied Governments.

Sir J. GRAHAM, in reply to Mr. Hutt, said that orders had been transmitted to the Admirals commanding in the White Sea to institute a strict blockade of the ports in that sea from the first day of next August.

The same right hon. bart., in reply to Mr. R. PHILLIMORE, said that no information had been received by him as to a reported decision of the Tribunal of Commerce of Hamburg on subjects relating to the blockade of the Baltic.

Sir J. YOUNG, in reply to Mr. J. Butt, said it was intended to allow the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Act to expire on the 31st August.

## THE IRISH LAND BILLS.

The House having resolved itself into Committee upon the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. NAPEL complained of the Government in asserting, on

## TOWN AND TABLE-TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

JULY is not generally a month particularly rich in booksellers' advertisements. It is also a spare dict month for authors. Albemarle-street and the Row are looking after their half-yearly accounts. Our Tonsons and Lintots are busy about balance, not about new books. There is no chance for an author just at present. Publishers are purry, and unwilling to hear of new suggestions. They are thinking of their country houses and the sea-side. Indeed, they are in that general mood which they adopt towards new poets—that of giving a flat refusal. Their July issues are their ledgers and their stock accounts. The best page of copy they can see is a balance in their own favour, and a very small remainder in the warehouse of the pet book of the last half-year. When booksellers are in this mood, it is idle to expect an announcement of any importance. The great forefathers of the New made no kind of announcement for the summer term. Jacob Tonson went to Ledbury, and Bernard Linton to Horsham. Their thoughts were in Herefordshire and Sussex. In July, Paternoster-row is removed to Cheltenham, and Albemarle-street to Wimbledon Park. Need we add that we have looked in vain to the new numbers of the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh* for announcements of any literary importance. They are singularly barren of any kind of promise.

The Royal Academy closes next week; and Mr. Leslie—our great "Queen Anne" and "Molière" painter—has set aside his palette, and is, we are glad to learn, actively at work, pen in hand. All who had the pleasure of hearing his lectures, and any one who has read his "Life of Constable," will be delighted with an announcement of "A Handbook for Young Painters," from the pen of Mr. Leslie. His "Handbook" is to be a winter fruit; but, come when it will, it cannot come wrong. What good sense is to be found in the brief extract from the author's preface, with which Mr. Murray favours the public in his announcement of the "Handbook":—

The road to Art is proverbially a long one; and it is often made longer than it need be by our own mistakes. If, therefore, anything I can say should tend to shorten it to younger artists, it will be in a great measure owing to discoveries of some of my own errors—which, though made too late to be of much benefit to myself, may possibly be of use to those whose habits are not so formed but that they might be abandoned, if wrong.

If Mr. Leslie's work is written in this spirit, it will indeed be a permanent service to Art and the literature of the Fine Arts.

Dr. Waagen has made his appearance in print, in the columns of the *Times*. He writes about Mr. Hunt and the Pre-Raphaelites. He sees (as might be expected, from his customary good sense) much that is valuable in what they are doing, and have done; but he will not follow Mr. Ruskin through Venice—he cannot see in the particular works what that gentleman affects to see in them. With all his admiration of Perugino, he naturally prefers Raphael to Raphael's master. He tacitly admits that the race of Virgin Mary painters expired with Raphael; but he sees much to admire in the school of the Caracci; and properly cautions young aspirants in art against confining their attention to the forerunners of Raphael and Leonardo. For an artist to restrict his admiration to Van Eyck and Giotto is only to be compared in folly to a poet who copies Marlowe and Lily and neglects Shakespeare. Dr. Waagen's letter should be read by all who are in any way interested in Art, either past or present.

A valuable literary discovery has just been announced. We do not allude to the lost books of Lily, or to the remaining portion of the half-told tale of Cambyses bold. Our *find* (as the coin collectors call it) has nothing of a Pompian or a Nineveh consequence. In its own way it is very remarkable. Who does not feel an interest in Coleridge? Who is of opinion that he has had enough of that "noticeable man"? "He would talk—Heaven, how he would talk! His conversation was finer (may we say it?) than his printed works. His table-talk savoured considerably either of the floor-of-the-House or the pulpit. He gave ideas in thick succession, he did not exchange them. It was said of Sir Walter Scott, you might write a romance from his conversation, so thick-set was it with anecdote and story upon story. So with Coleridge, who should have had a short-hand writer endlessly by him, when in the vein for talking. Well, Coleridge was a frequent lecturer in public; but he did not lecture from a book or rather form his ideas upon paper. He preached (we use Charles Lamb's phrase) extempore. His lectures were admired; but we have only an imperfect record of them. The *find* we thus dilate upon is connected with these lectures. Mr. Collier (whose services to Shakespeare cannot be too much appreciated) attended these lectures and took ample notes of them. Mr. Collier wrote short-hand, and among his manuscripts he has dug up more than will make a volume, of notes taken at the time. We are once more to hear Coleridge anew—we are to have (thanks to Mr. Collier) another volume of the works of the old man eloquent.

We were at Cambridge, and saw the Archaeological Museum; but missed (much to our regret) hearing Professor Willis on the early architecture of Cambridge. The feature of the Museum was its fine collection of carved ivories, and the contrast between the Museum at Oxford and the Museum at Cambridge rested chiefly on the collegiate plate—which Oxford would not lend, but Cambridge did. Willis dilated (with his customary skill) on the recently-restored Early English chapel of Jesus College; and drew an instructive parallel, as he went on, between the monastic and collegiate buildings of the two great Universities. Everybody was pleased, and everybody seemed to think that Prince Albert went away with a liking for archaeology. His Royal Highness will find archaeology anything but a dull pursuit. He will soon discover that its paths are strown with flowers.

We have been delighted with a characteristic story of Chantrey, hitherto (we can answer for it) not in print. Allan Cunningham asked Chantrey to visit the neighbouring studio of a young artist, then unknown, but now deservedly distinguished. We shall tell the story dialogue-ways, just as it occurred:—Cunningham: M—ll wants you to see his statue. He is a clever fellow, and is anxious to obtain your opinion about it. Chantrey (taking snuff): What statue? Cunningham: "A statue of Adam." Chantrey (another pinch of snuff, and one of his significant glances): "Is it like?" Chantrey's little regard for the poetry of his art is here most characteristically put forth.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

## LIVERPOOL JULY MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

The weather was fine, the running ground in excellent condition, and the muster of company of an average strength; but the amount of sport in regard to the number of competitors, fell short of expectation. The list is as follows:—

Croxteth Stakes.—Orester, 1. Knight of St. George, 2.  
Mersey Stakes.—Lady Palmerston, 1. Sicily, 2.

Sefton Stakes.—Rosaline, 1. Strutaway, 2.  
United Kingdom Trainers' Stakes.—Billy Richardson, 1. Lady Ponsonby, 2.

Lancashire Oaks.—Midsummer, 1. Sister of Mercy, 2.  
Felling Stakes.—Child of the Mist, 1. Gold Dust, 2.  
Handicap Plate.—Miss Emma, 1. Andromache, 2.

THURSDAY.

Derby Handicap.—Orester, 1. Snowden Dunhill, 2.  
The Cup.—Ammonia, 1. Typee, 2.  
Eglington Stakes.—Sicily, 1.

RACES NEXT WEEK.—The meeting at Stourbridge takes place on Monday and Tuesday; at Stamford, on Tuesday and Wednesday; at Knaresborough, on Wednesday and Thursday; and at Nottingham, on Thursday and Friday.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. D. V.—BLANK DIAGRAMS.—For our own sake, as well as for the sake of numberless amateurs who are in the habit of recording Chess positions, we are glad to learn that blank diagrams may now be procured in any quantities at the offices of the *Chess Player's Chronicle*, 52, Paternoster-row, at the trifling cost of 2s. per hundred.

AMATEUR.—See the notice to "R. D. V."

AN OLD MEMBER.—The annual subscription to the St. George's Chess-club, is three guineas for towns and one guinea for country members. For the rules, list of members, &c., you must apply to the Secretary, at the Club-house, No. 53, St. James's-street.

FARMS.—OD—Lock again.

CAROLUS.—It shall appear among our Enigmas.

S. F. H.—Polvere in two or three different ways.

M. P.—"THE MATCH AT CHESS BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN LONDON AND PARIS."—The idea of this interesting contest was delayed, but not abandoned. At present, however, it is in progress for carrying it out, and it is to be anticipated that it will have the pleasure of witnessing this remarkable match in the course of next month.

MANILLA.—The pamphlet by Don Anselmo T. Quijano, "Sátires del Cíbalo," shall have attention; though we believe all interest in the subject, if not the subject itself, has long been exhausted.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 541, by Argus, P. T. W., H. H., G. L., R., M. F., M. P., Omega, Septimus, Phiz, J. P., Dervon, E. W. B., Lillimere, J. M. of Saxe-Coburg, T. T., Von Si., Utrecht, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF NO. 542, by Severus, Onyx, M. P., Milo, Argus, Omega, Phiz, Rob Roy, J. P., Dervon, Amphion, E. H., Norwch; Trebor, Liverpool, are correct. All others are wrong.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 541.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt tks K P (ch)	K takes Kt (best)	3. K to K 5th (dis)	K leaves, or the ch.
2. Kt to K B 3rd (ch)	K to K 5th, or	4. Q 4th (best)	Kt

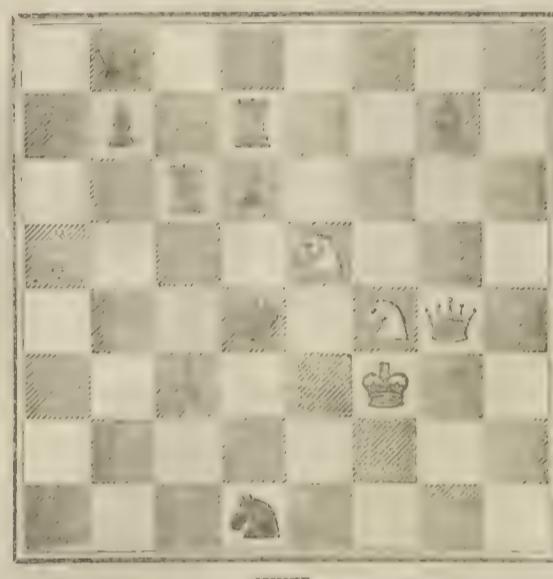
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 542.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 4th	Kt from R 6th to	4. K to B 4th	Anything.
2. K to Kt 3rd	B 5th (best)	5. K moves, and	discovers check-mate.
3. Q takes Kt	P takes Q (best)	6. P takes Kt	

## PROBLEM NO. 543.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to checkmate in four moves.

## CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Singular specimen of the Evans Opening, just played at the St. George's Chess-club, between M. RIVIERE, the Hon. Secretary of the Paris Circle des Echecs, and Mr. Brien.

WHITE (M. R.).	BLACK (Mr. B.).	WHITE (M. R.).	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. K to Ktsq	Q to K B 3rd (ch)
2. K to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	15. B to Q 3rd (e)	K to B sq (f)
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	16. P to K B 4th	Q R to K sq
4. P to Q Kt 4th	Ktks Q Kt P	17. P to K B 3rd	Q to K B 5th
5. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	18. B to Q 2nd	Q to K R 4th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	19. R to B 2nd	Q to K R 5th (ch)
7. P takes P	B to Q Kt 5th	20. K to Kt sq	Q to K L 4th
8. K to B sq (b)	Q to K 2nd	21. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q takes K B P
9. P to K 6th	P to Q 3rd (c)	22. B to K 4th	(ch)
10. P to Q 5th	Ktks K P	23. K to B 2nd	Q to K R 5th (ch)
11. Q to Q R 4th (ch)	Q B to Q 2nd	24. K to K 3rd (g)	P to K B 4th
12. Q takes K B	Kt takes Kt	25. Q to K R 4th	P to K B 4th
13. P takes Kt	B to K R 6th (ch)	26. Q to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd

And, after a few more moves, White resigns.

(a) This is not considered a prudent check by the authorship.  
(b) By this step, Litterho recommended as the best reply to the first player's check with the Bishop. White subjects his adversary to a difficult and most galling line of defense.

(c) It seems impossible, now, for Black to extricate himself without some ruinous sacrifice; but it will be seen, and the manner is deserving not so, that Mr. Brien does exceedingly well, and actually contrives to turn his disastrous tactics into a sharp attack, and all in the course of half-a-dozen more moves.

(d) The situation is remarkable; Black has lost a piece, and his forces, for the most part, are locked up at home; yet, such is the strength of his Queen and Bishop, as now posted, that M. Riviere will have some trouble to save the game.

(e) He has scant choice of moves, for Metz is always staring him in the face.

(f) Well played.

(g) White might have drawn the game, we believe, by persisting in playing the King to Kt sq and K B 2nd, and we are surprised he did not do so, under the circumstances.

## CHESS IN BELGIUM.

Instructive game. M. DE RIVES giving Mr. ALLIX the odds of the Pawn and move.

(Remove Black's K P from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (M. De R.).	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (M. de R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	15. Q to B 7th	Kt takes Kt
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	16. P takes Kt	Kt takes Q P
3. P to K 5th (a)	P to Q B 4th	17. Q takes B	Q B to Q Kt 2nd
4. K to K 3rd	Kt to K 2nd	18. Q to K R 6th	Q R to K Kt sq
	(b)	19. K to Q B 5th	Q to Q B sq
5. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K to Q 2nd	20. Q to K R 3rd	Q to K 5th (e)
6. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Q 2nd	21. P to Kt 3rd	R to Q Kt 5th
7. P takes Q B P	Q to Q R 4th (ch)	22. P to K 3rd	Q takes Q
8. P to Q B 3rd	Q ks doubled P	23. P takes Q	Kt to K B 4th
9. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to Kt 3rd	24. K to Q B 3rd	K R tks Q Kt P
10. K B Kt Kt P Kt takes B		25. Q to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 4th
(c)		26. K R to Q B 3rd	Kt P to K B 4th
11. Q B to K B 6th	R to K Kt sq	27. K R P takes Kt	Q R takes P (ch)
12. Q takes P (ch)	K Kt to K 2nd	28. K to K R sq	
13. Castles	P to Q Kt 3rd		
14. K Kt to Q 4th	K R to K Kt 5th		

And the game was given up as a drawn battle.

(a) Better to take Pawn with Pawn.  
(b) P to Kt third is considerably preferable.

(c) This sacrifice was unsound for White had so fine a position, that, with ordinary prudence, he could easily have avoided it.

(d) I am afraid it is certainly. Yet we venture to suggest another move, which M. De Rives we believe, will confess to be much stronger. This is K to K B 4th—a move that wins a clear Rook. For suppose—

19. Kt to K B 4th  
20. Q to K R 7th (ch), or K to K 2nd

21. Kt to K 3rd  
22. K to K 2nd

23. R takes Q  
24. K to Q R 3rd (best)  
25. R takes Q

26. K R to Q B 3rd  
27. K R P takes Kt  
28. K to K R sq

And White cannot save the game.

\* 29. K to R sq (best)  
22. K R to K 2nd, or K (double ch)

23. K takes R  
24. K R to K 2nd (ch)

25. K R to K 2nd  
26. K R to K 2nd

27. K R to K 2nd  
28. K R to K 2nd

29. K R to K 2nd  
30. K R to K 2nd

31. K R to K 2nd  
32. K R to K 2nd

33. K R to K 2nd  
34. K R to K 2nd

35. K R to K 2nd  
36. K R to K 2nd

37. K R to K 2nd  
38. K R to K 2nd

39. K R to K 2nd  
40. K R to K 2nd

41. K R to K 2nd  
42. K R to K 2nd

43. K R to K 2nd  
44. K R to K 2nd

45. K R to K 2nd  
46. K R to K 2nd

47. K R to K 2nd  
48. K R to K 2nd

49. K R to K 2nd  
50. K R to K 2nd

## THE HOOD MEMORIAL.

On the afternoon of Tuesday next, at three o'clock, the admirers of Thomas Hood are invited to attend at Kensal-green Cemetery, to witness the uncovering of a Testimonial, raised by "public subscription" after a lapse of nine years from his death, to the memory of that distinguished poet and humorist. Upon this occasion an inaugural address will be delivered by Mr. R. Monckton Milnes, M.P.

The Memorial is an appropriate and tasteful composition, and will add much to the reputation of the sculptor, Mr. Matthew Noble, of Bruton-street. It consists of a large bronze bust of the Poet, elevated on a pedestal of polished red granite; the whole twelve feet high. In front of the bust (which is pronounced an excellent likeness, and has been modelled from authentic portraits) are placed three wreaths (in bronze), formed of the laurel, the myrtle, and the *immortelle*. On a slab beneath the bust appears Hood's simple self-inscribed epitaph:

"He sang the 'Song of the Shirt.' Upon the projecting front of the pedestal is carved this inscription:

In Memory of THOMAS HOOD.  
Born, 23rd May, 1798; died, 3rd  
May, 1845.

Erected by Public Subscription,  
A.D. 1854.

Beneath, at the base of the pedestal, a lyre and comic mask (of bronze) are flung together—suggesting the mingled pathos and humour in every page of Hood's writings.

The most attractive portions of the Memorial, and those in which the sculptor's ability has been most fully developed, are the medallions inserted in the sides of the pedestal. These are oval in form, and illustrate Hood's fine poems, "The Bridge of Sighs" and "The Dream of Eugene Aram." In the first-named composition, the poor victim of deluded hope and love is seen just raised from the watery grave, into which she had rushed headlong to escape from the pangs of cureless remorse and shame, and the consequent "burning insanity" which had rendered life insupportable:

Mad from Life's history,  
Glad to death's mystery  
Swift to be hurled—  
Anywhere, anywhere,  
Out of the world!  
Take her up tenderly—  
Lift her with care;  
Fashioned so slenderly,  
Young and so fair!

Mr. Noble has shown a complete sympathy with the touching description of the poet, and has embodied the story with much success. The unfortunate and beautiful girl is represented as being indeed taken up "tenderly" by two compassionate men, while a youth stands wondering by, and struck with emotion at the wreck of so much loveliness.

In the second medallion there is a terrible moral conveyed: the observer is made to feel, by the whole character and bearing of the principal figure; that "Woe, woe, unutterable woe," is the sure fate of those who spill "life's sacred stream." The haggard countenance and the shuddering aspect of Eugene Aram powerfully portray the dread workings of a guilty conscience:

The crimson clouds before his eyes,  
The flames about his brain;  
For blood has left upon his soul  
Its everlasting stain.

In striking contrast to the mental agony depicted in this figure, are the studious boy lying near, and the happy children released from school playing in the distance.



HOOD MEMORIAL RELIEF.—"THE BRIDGE OF SIGH'S"



THE HOOD MEMORIAL, AT KENSAL-GREEN.

Like sportive deer they coursed about,  
And shouted as they ran,  
Turning to mirth all things of earth,  
As only boyhood can;  
But the usher sat remote from all,  
A melancholy man!

For the entire monument Mr. Noble will receive £400, that being the sum left at the disposal of the committee, after the purchase of ground at Kensal-green, advertising, and other expenses. This amount, it will be readily seen, is insufficient to remunerate the sculptor for the time, labour, and costly materials employed in the production of so important a work; but Mr. Noble has warmly sympathised with the feelings of those who subscribed to the fund, and generously relinquished all thought of profit in the transaction.

Objections are frequently urged to the erection of monumental tributes to literary men; it being asserted that an author's writings form his best monument. Miss Mitford's donation to the fund, was accompanied by the following remark:—"It is not so much for Hood's sake, as for the honour of England, that such a testimony is needed;" and thousands of grateful admirers have confirmed that estimable lady's opinion, with which we most cordially agree. The subscription list is an interesting one, and proves how Thomas Hood's writings have endeared him to all classes of his readers.

The Duke of Devonshire placed his name at the head, with a liberal donation of £25, and "a few poor needlewomen," remembering Hood's eloquent cry on behalf of that suffering class, were among the earliest contributors. Among the literary brethren and sisters of the poet who have testified their fraternal admiration of him, are Thomas Babington Macaulay, Benjamin Disraeli, Samuel Rogers, Alfred Tennyson, Charles Mackay, W. M. Thackeray, Douglas Jerrold, Thomas De Quincy, Barry Cornwall, Monckton Milnes, Westland Marston, Charles Swain, Lady Morgan, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Miss Martineau, and Miss Eliza Cook. We also observe in the list the names of Lord Brougham, John Russell, Carlisle, Ellesmere, St. Germans, Dudley Stuart, and John Manners; Messrs. W. C. Macready, R. Stevenson, C. E.; T. Creswick, R. A.; Rowland Hill; Mrs. Theodore Martin, and Miss Cushman.

The amount subscribed was raised chiefly in small sums; these were forwarded from almost every part of the United Kingdom. Contributions were also received from the United States, from Rome, Paris, and other remote places.

It would be unjust to omit stating that the existence of the Hood Memorial, and the success of the movement in which it originated, is chiefly due to Miss Eliza Cook, Mr. Murdo Young, and Mr. John Watkins, whom the subscribers at a general public meeting appointed trustees to the fund. Miss Cook having, about a year and a half since, directed attention, in a spirited poetical composition, to the neglected condition of Hood's grave, a committee was

at once formed, consisting of gentlemen connected with the Whitington Club, and active exertions were commenced to repair past neglect; Miss Cook accepting the office of treasurer, and Mr. Watkins undertaking the duties of honorary secretary, which he has discharged with untiring zeal.

Many literary celebrities are expected to attend the inauguration of the monument; and the only son of the poet, it is said, will be present.

## THE SONG OF THE SHIRT.

PAINTED BY ANNE E. BLUNDEN.

IN connection with our Illustration of the Hood Monument, now completed, we have great pleasure in inserting an Engraving from a picture by Miss Blunden, embodying in a very forcible manner the sentiment of the famous "Song of a Shirt," exhibited in the Gallery of the Society of British Artists. The poor sempstress is seated at a garret window, and, looking disconsolately upon the roofs of the crowded city, her hands clasped, as she sings the doleful lines:—

For only one short hour,  
To feel as I used to feel,  
Before I knew the woes of want,  
And the walk that costs a meal;

THE HARVEIAN ORATION,  
AT THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF  
PHYSICIANS.

The Harveian Oration, in commemoration of the founders and benefactors of the Royal College of Physicians, was delivered by Dr. Alderson, in the Theatre of the College, on the 1st inst., in the presence of the President and Fellows, and a large and distinguished company, including the Earl of Yarborough, the Bishops of Oxford and St. Asaph, Lord Beaumont, Mr. Baines, M.P.; Sir Benjamin Brodie, Sir Henry Holland, &c. Although there is but little scope for originality in the treatment of the subject, Dr. Alderson succeeded in securing the high appreciation of his audience; and the expressions of applause, which were frequent during the delivery of his address, were repeated in a still more marked and emphatic manner at its close. Of the oration—which was, as usual, in Latin—we submit an outline:—

We meet to day (said Dr. Alderson) for the 200th time, to commemorate the benefactions of the earliest and worthiest of the members of this college. Those, our honoured predecessors, strove by learning and moral strength to win for the professors of the healing art a position in the world's race worthy of their usefulness; and the founders of this annual oration caused their good example to be thus recorded, that future generations might follow in their steps, and thus increase the influence of the profession, and enlarge its power to do good. Passing the long line of benefactors in review before us—men of worth and powerful intellect, who, without many of our means, anticipated much of our success; who, when the lamp of science had scarcely glimmered either on chemistry or physiology, were led by their own acute per-

ceptions to many a just, though still unproved, conclusion, we notice Halford first; latest—almost one of our own times. If less deeply versed in science than his successor, the present president, yet, to the profoundest knowledge of the art of medicine he added the choicest classical attainments, and his manners were an example of the most refined urbanity. By Halford's influence, the building in which we now meet was erected and dedicated to the uses of the College. Receding from our own times, Baillie appears next, surrounded, and, in his career, assisted by relations scarcely less distinguished than himself—Hunter, Denman, Croft—a race since honourably represented, both in law and medicine, by Denman and by Brodie.



HOOD MEMORIAL RELIEF.—"THE DREAM OF EUGENE ARAM."

Harvey presented to this College their former habitation. During the Commonwealth—at which time he flourished—the property had been wrested from the Church, and it was sold to him by public auction. The building stands yet, near St. Paul's Cathedral—no mean specimen of the architecture of the times. Gulsten and Crovini founded Lectureships in the College. Caldwell, also, in conjunction with Lord Lumley, founded a Lectureship. Lord Lumley was a Fellow of this College, and studied medicine, as was then sometimes the custom, for knowledge sake, without intent to practice. It was in these Lumelian Lectures that Harvey first announced his great discovery of the circulation of the blood. In Harvey's honour—greatest of discoverers, the founder of this day's observance, and a pecuniary benefactor, having presented to the College his patrimonial estate in Kent—let us dwell in longer panegyric. Where was this great man prepared for such exertions? What spark of truth lighted up the torch which dispelled such confused shades of error? Cambridge claims him as her *alumnus*: and Padua furnished his chosen science. Padua was then the first school of medicine: how many illustrious spirits still hover around her now deserted halls? So it is with seats of art and learning, as with imperial cities—they rise, they flourish, and decline. Thus our northern Athens, once preferred to all among our schools of medicine, now gives way to this metropolis. Wherever industry and talent throng, there science loves to join them. Harvey's Cambridge training, however, or his Paduan teaching, or even his own bright perception, would have failed to raise him to his pinnacle of fame, had he wanted his amazing perseverance. He was modest, also, and loved truth—not for his own preferment, but for her sake alone. His discoveries had to bear the test of factious opposition. Claiming erroneously his bright example, many a false and vain discoverer is ready to attribute such counter argument to envy—and to appeal to Harvey's persecution as if it proved the truth of his own pretensions. Miserable boasters! Opposition does not prove the truth; the final triumph only shows its existence. Were it not so, the most ridiculous absurdities would, merely because controverted, seem most true. Let not our order yield to fallacies which require such vain arguments for their support: and let not mesmerists, table-prophets, homeopaths, mountebanks, or any of the tribe, pollute the honoured name of Harvey by claiming his example in favour of their presumption. Truth is, indeed, indestructible, and cannot be extinguished by oppression; therefore Harvey triumphed finally. He lived to see his discoveries acknowledged by his generation. Linacre closes the list of benefactors. He was the first person who taught Greek at Oxford, and he founded professorships in medicine at both the ancient universities. By his influence this College was instituted, and he obtained from Henry VIII.—to whose elder brother he had been not only physician but preceptor—the Royal charter by which it is governed. Until that time, medicine had been cultivated in the cloisters; and physicians, licensed by the Bishop of the diocese and the Dean of St. Paul's Church, were united only as a society. Well have the laws, framed after Linacre's suggestion, worked out their object. Witness the literature which has adorned the College, the science which it has

connection with the profession does not entitle them to represent it, nor incline them to regard its general interests. Justice and expediency alike suggest that this should not remain the only unrepresented one of all the learned bodies of the kingdom. Have, then, these chartered privileges fostered so much excellence? Let us guard them, and, if changing times require that our laws be modified, let us at least seize the spirit of the ancient charter, and perpetuate in a new one what is good. To recur again to Harvey. This College voted him a statue, yet no honour was bestowed upon him by his country. But, if we speak of living merit, there is one whom I would single out, whose labours have enriched the store of new discoveries, and who has won no less the public favour than his brethren's applause—Bright, whose well-earned fame is not restricted to the shores of England. Neither let us fail to greet with honourable acclaim those Fellows of our College on whom, since last we met to celebrate this institution, the Sovereign's favour has descended. To Holland, learned, accomplished, and energetic, let us wish a lengthened period to enjoy his prosperous career. Let Burnett and Forbes, also, receive our willing congratulations. Would that these public honours—showered freely on all other callings—were to ours more frequently accorded. Let us, however, call to mind that, whether our worthier members be neglected or rewarded, it is ours to raise our intellectual and moral standard for the sake of doing good. Let us not forget that it is the office of this College, whose founders we have now extolled, to guide opinion throughout the profession. Let us in all reforms listen to the general voice, and yield to varying circumstances; but let us yield so that we may not cede our special mission to widen and improve the portal through which talents and learning are to enter, and, for the service of the public, become accredited.



"THE SONG OF THE SHIRT."—PAINTED BY A. E. BLUDEN.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

improved. Witness the men among its members—Sloane, Addington, D. nman, and others—whose descendants are now numbered among the aristocracy of the land! Witness such men as Friend and Radcliffe, who to professional labour added their services in Parliament! Were their example followed now, the task of legislating for the immense body of medical practitioners would not, as at this moment, be abandoned to certain members of the House, whose con-

They then returned through the tents, taking the opposite side, and spent some time in examining the curious collection of exotic plants. The Royal visitors left the gardens at twenty minutes to seven o'clock, proceeding through the Duke of Devonshire's grounds to Buckingham Palace. The morning was gloomy and threatening, but the evening turned out extremely fine. Many people were deterred from visiting the grounds in consequence of the sky being overcast till the afternoon.



DR. ALDENDER DELIVERING THE HARVEIAN ORATION, IN THE THEATRE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

## FINE ARTS.

"TIME OF THE PERSECUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN REFORMERS IN PARIS IN 1559." Painted by J. C. Hook, A.R.A.

Mr. Hook, to whom we owe this really clever picture, is deservedly looked upon, both within and without the Academy, as one of the most promising of the young Associates. He is not a prolific, but he is a careful artist. His soul seems to dwell in Venice; and he would appear never to put his palette upon his thumb without a thought turning towards Titian. We will not say with Jervas, the painter: "Poor little Titian, how he would stare;" although what Jervas supposed was true of his head of Lady Bridgewater, that he had painted it in the style of Titian, is not altogether untrue of Mr. Hook in some of his best compositions. The Venetian masters, to whom Mr. Hook seems so decidedly addicted, were not famous for design, though they occasionally brought more figures upon the canvas than can be found in the compositions of any other school. Their great merit was colour. When we think of Titian and Tintoret and Paul Veronese, we see before us all the treasures of the palette—all that Van Eyck introduced, and Rubens turned to such glowing account.

The subjects chosen by Mr. Hook show his Venetian and Titianesque tendency: "Othello's First Suspicion," the "Defeat of Shylock," "Bianca Capello," "An Escape from the Emissaries of Galeazzo Visconti," "A Dream of Venice," "The Rescue of the Brides of Venice." This year, however, he has sought to vary his style—but not with his old success. We find, in the subjects that differ from his beaten path, that his hand—

Has lost that sprightly ease  
Which marks security to please.

He fails to command attention by his "Rest by the Wayside" (No. 117), and by his "Few Minutes to Wait before Twelve o'Clock" (No. 147); but it is impossible for the eye to rest on his picture from the "History of France in the Sixteenth Century" without reflecting that here we are arrested by no common hand. He has chosen a tumultuous scene—a period of religious strife—the "Time of the Persecution of the Christian Reformers in Paris, in 1559." We are not sure, however, that religious animosities are altogether fitting subjects for the pencil of the painter: we will readily admit that they afford striking points, and pictorial contrasts; but are they, in themselves, subjects which come home direct to the sympathies of all? Religion is so staid and holy, that we shudder at the representation of persecutions, so contrary to the better feelings of a Christian mind. Mr. Hook, in his well-told story, has represented the Roman Catholics of France in 1559 triumphant in the streets, singing canticles before images, inviting all who passed by to join in their devotion, and insulting and beating those whose belief led them to a contrary worship. Observe the insult that is offered to the Christian Reformer in the very centre of the picture. How well the incident is told! Mark the triumph of the priest and the seemly forbearance of the persecuted. Mr. Hook has seldom been more successful in catching and rendering contrasts of this pictorial, though, as we must repeat, in some respects, this disagreeable nature.

## MUSIC.

THE musical annals of this week are quite uneventful, and may be comprised in a few lines. At the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA Grisi continues her round of farewell performances.—At DRURY LANE Mr. Sims Reeves, recovered from his severe illness, has reappeared in his favourite part of *Edgardo*, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and has been received as enthusiastically as ever.—The French Company, at the ST. JAMES'S Theatre, have produced Auber's well-known comic opera, "Les Diamants de la Couronne," with great success. It was performed on Monday and Wednesday nights to crowded houses. There was nothing at all remarkable in the ensemble of the piece. The performers were barely respectable, all but Madame Marie Cabot, whose acting and singing in the character of the heroine were so graceful, brilliant, and charming, that everybody was captivated. The opera itself, moreover, is so delightful, the subject is so gay, and the music so sparkling, that its intrinsic beauty is sufficient to make up for the defects of even an indifferent performance.

THE principal CONCERTS of the season have come to a close. The QUARTET ASSOCIATION had their last performance on Thursday; and the ORCHESTRAL UNION give their concluding concert to-day. Both these societies—the one formed for the cultivation of chamber, and the other for that of orchestral music, have had a very successful season, and, we trust, have established themselves on a firm and permanent basis.

MADAME DREYFUS had a Concert at the Hanover-square Rooms on Monday morning. This lady is a performer on the harp, and is doing a good deal towards bringing this fine instrument into general use. She shows that it is not only admirably adapted for solo-playing; but that, as an accompanying instrument, it surpasses every other in the variety of its powers; being able to produce the effects of a small orchestra. Madame Dreyfus employed it in accompanying several songs, and instrumental solos; and its rich and delicate harmonies delighted the large and fashionable audience.

## THE THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.—A new farce was produced on Monday. It is denominated "Perfect Confidence." The hero is one Mr. Easy (Mr. Robson), who professes to despise suspicion and jealousy, but is consumed with doubt and fear in regard to his wife, who, by temporary participation in a good-natured intrigue, soon gives him occasion to manifest his real temper. Mrs. Easy (personated very pleasingly by Miss Marston) is placed under the necessity of feigning an attachment for an old admirer, Herbert Athelby (Mr. Robson), a rattling young fellow, who makes love to every woman he meets, and who is cleverly hit off by his histrionic representative. He is brought into humorous contact with Mr. Easy, who is mightily perplexed between his disposition and his wish to conceal it. But the propensity is too strong for him, and he condescends to the meanest of subterfuges and tricks, in order to discover the proofs of his wife's supposed infidelity. Mr. Robson gave every shade of the character, and elevated the incidents to their most advantageous position. We regret, however, that the piece did not afford more salient points for the actor's genius. It is, indeed, only a trifle; but might have been more effectively worked, with a little more dramatic vigilance on the part of the writer.

THE FIRE AT OLNEY.—The extent of loss is estimated to be at least £10,000, of which scarcely one-fourth is covered by insurances; the greater portion of the sufferers being small tradesmen and labourers. A very liberal subscription has been entered into, and more than £300 realised; yet very far from the amount necessary to supply even the immediate necessity of more than 300 persons. Several families were obliged to go at once to the workhouse, but the remainder have managed to remain at home, with such assistance as could be given them. The ladies for miles round have been engaged in making shirts, &c., for the destitute. Appeals have also been made from the pulpits of the churches and chapels at neighbouring parishes.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—Wednesday being the anniversary of t his excellent charity, the foundation-stone of the new medical schools attached to the establishment was laid by Earl Manvers, the president of the hospital. In the evening a large party of the patrons, subscribers, and others interested in the success of the charity, dined together, in order to celebrate the auspicious circumstance of the establishment of more appropriate buildings for the educational department of the hospital, as well as its anniversary festival. The Hon. Arthur Kinaird, M.P., presided, supported by the Earl of Carlisle, Earl Manvers, Lieut.-General Delamotte, Col. Sykes and Crozer, &c. We are happy to state that a subscription to the amount of about £1400 was collected during the day.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Owing chiefly to the large sales of stock, and the comparative scarcity of money, the market for all national securities has ruled exceedingly inactive this week, and we have to notice a decline in the quotations of 1 per cent. This is rather an extensive fall, considering the dividend payments; but we may observe that the sales have been mostly on account of parties, who purchased largely prior to the shutting of the transfer books, solely for the purpose of receiving the dividend. The falling off in the imports of bullion, which have not exceeded £50,000, has contributed to weaken the market; but really, with the exception of our being engaged in an expensive war, we see nothing to justify alarm as regards future prices.

Consols were very flat on Monday, and the quotations gave way. The Three per Cent Reduced were done at from 92½ to 92¾; the Three per Cent Consols, 92½ to 92¾; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 93½ to 92¾; and Consols for Account, 92½ to 92¾. Bank Stock was 207½ to 209. India Stock, 230. India Bonds realised 4s.; and Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 2s. premium. Exchequer Bonds marked ½ pm. On Tuesday, the Three per Cents Reduced were 92½ to 91½; the Three per Cent Consols, 92½ to 91½; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 92½ to 92½; and Consols for Account, 90½ to 91½. Bank Stock, 210; India Stock, 228. Long Annuities, 1860, 4 11½; India Stock, 227 to 228½; India Bonds, 4s. to 1s. pm.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. pm. to 1s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds (Srip), ½ pm.; Very little was done on the following day. The Three per Cents Reduced varied from 91½ to 91; the Three per Cent Consols, 90½ to 91½; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 91½ to 91½; and Consols for Account, 90½ to 91½. Bank Stock, 210; India Stock, 228. Long Annuities, 1860, 4 11½. Exchequer Bills were 2s. prem. to par; Ditto Bonds, 1850, 4½ prem. On Thursday the market opened heavily, at 90½ for the Three per Cents; but it subsequently became brisk, at 91½, closing at 91½. The Three per Cents Reduced were 90½ to 91½; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 91½ to 92. Exchequer Bills were 1s. dis. to 2s. prem. Bank Stock was firm, at 208½ to 210. India Bonds, 1s. to 2s. prem.

There has been very little doing in the Foreign house, and prices almost generally have not been supported. The following are the leading quotations:—Grenada One-and-a-Half per Cent, 10½; Mexican Three per Cent, 24; Russian Five per Cent, 96½; Ditto, Four and-a-Half per Cents, 82 ex div.; Spanish Three per Cents, 37½ ex div.; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 89; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 59; and Dutch Four per Cents, 90. We understand that the subscriptions for the new Russian and Austrian loans have come in very slowly.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been dull and drooping.—Australasia have sold at 82½; British North American, 64; Chartered of Asia, 4½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 2½ dis.; London Chartered of Australia, 21 ex div.; London and Westminster, 39½; South Australia, 43 ex div.; and Union of Australia, 74. All Miscellaneous Shares have not a dull and drooping market.—Australian Agricultural have been 45 to 44½; Canada Six per Cents, 107 ex div.; Crystal Palace, 4½; Electric Telegraph, 20½; North British Australasia, 7; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 55½; South Australian Land, 36 ex div.; Submarine Telegraph, 1; Van Diemen's Land, 12½. Canal Shares have sold as follows:—Ashton and Oldham, 15½; Coventry, 21½; Grand Junction, 58; Grand Surrey, 12½; Loughborough, 57½; Neath, 150; Oxford, 115; Regent's, 16½; Stafford and Worcester, 40½; Stourbridge, 28½; Worcester and Birmingham, 32. In Waterworks Shares very little has been doing:—Grand Junction, 72; Ditto, New 19½; Kent, 80; Lambeth, 97; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; West Middlesex, 10½; Ditto, New, 18½. Gaslight Companies' Shares have been exceedingly dull. Imperial have marked 86½; Phoenix, 27; Ratcliffe, 70; Westminster Chartered, 36. Insurance Companies' Shares have been very inactive:—Albion, 90; County, 125; Crown, 20½; European, 19½; Globe, 127; Guardian, 57; London, 20½; Pelican, 45; Provident, 42; Rock, 7½; Royal Exchange, 229 ex div.; Sun Fire, 260; Ditto Life, 65. In Bridges, very little doing, as follows:—Hungerford, 12; Waterloo, 5; Ditto Old Annuities of £8, 28; and Vauxhall, 21.

The imports of bullion have been under £60,000, chiefly from New York. The shipments have rather exceeded that amount; but the demand for gold on Continental account has been by no means active.

Railway Shares have been dull and drooping. The account has passed off tolerably well; but many parties have had to pay high "continuation" rates. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 23½; Bristol and Exeter, 98; Caledonian, 62; Eastern Counties, 12½; Great Northern, 88½; Ditto, B Stock, 12½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 64½; Leeds Northern, 14½; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 11; London and Brighton, 106½; London and North-Western, 102½; Ditto, Eighths, 18½; London and South-Western, 83½; South-Eastern, 62½; South Wales, 35½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 73½; York and North Midland, 53½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100. FOREIGN.—Northern of France, 33½; Paris and Lyons, 30½; Paris and Strasbourg, 30½.

Mining Shares have commanded very little attention. In prices, scarcely any change has taken place.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, JULY 10.—We had a very limited supply of English wheat on sale in to-day's market; nevertheless, the demand for all kinds ruled heavy, at a further decline in prices of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Foreign wheat was very dull in sale, and offered at a similar fall in value. Floating cargoes were quite neglected. The business doing in barley was confined to small parcels, at previous rates. Malt sold heavily, and the quotations had a downward tendency. The oat trade was dull; but no actual change took place in prices. Beans and pea moved off heavily on former terms. In flour, very little was doing, at barely last week's decline.

JULY 12.—To-day's market was but moderately supplied with most articles, yet the general demand rule chearly, at barely Monday's prices.

*English.—Wheat*, Eased and Kept, 7ds. to 80s.; ditto, white, 7ds. to 86s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malts, 70s. to 80s.; distilling ditto, 50s. to 30s.; malting ditto, 40s. to 41s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malts, 70s. to 74s.; brown ditto, 65s. to 71s.; Kingston and Ware, 73s. to 74s.; Chevalier, 75s. to 76s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 28s. to 31s.; potato ditto, 31s. to 31s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 27s. to 31s.; ditto, white, 30s. to 33s.; tick beans, 44s. to 52s.; grey peas, 44s. to 46s.; maple, 47s. to 49s.; white, 55s. to 65s.; boilers, 55s. to 58s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 63s. to 65s.; Suffolk, 54s. to 55s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 56s. to 60s. per 280 lbs. American, 57s. to 60s. per barrel.

*Seeds*.—We have to notice a moderate inquiry for canary, at full prices. All other seeds move off slowly, at barely last week's currency. Cakes dull.

Linseed, English, sowing, 7ds. to 76s.; Badois crushing, 6s. to 68s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 65s. to 70s.; hempseed, 42s. to 44s. per quarter. Coriander, 10s. to 15s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 10s. to 13s.; white ditto, 10s. to 14s.; and tares, 4s. to 4½. per bushel. English rapeseed, 237 to 240 per last of ten quarters. Larded cakes, English, 210 lbs. to 212 lbs.; ditto, foreign, 210 lbs. to 211 lbs. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, 20s. lbs. to 27s. per ton. Camomile, 36s. to 39s. per quarter. English clover-seed, white, 4s. to 4½; ditto, 40s. to 42s. per cwt.

*Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat*, 76s. 6d.; barley, 36s. 6d.; oats, 30s. 2d.; rye, 48s. 2d. beans, 46s. 7d.; pease, 47s. 1d.

*The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat*, 78s. 2d.; barley, 37s. 0d.; oats, 30s. 2d.; rye, 49s. 2d.; beans, 49s. 5d.; pease, 47s. 4d.

*Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat*, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

*Bread*.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 9½d. to 10½d. of household ditto, 8d. to 9d. per lb. loaf.

*Tea*.—The business doing in our market is comparatively small, yet prices are fairly supported. Common sound congou is selling at 11d. per lb.

*Sugar*.—Our market continues very inactive, but we have no further decline to notice in price. Low yellow Barbados has changed hands at 23s. to 33s. 6d.; mid to fine, 31s. to 33s. 6d.; brown, 30s. to 35s.; white, 31s. to 34s.; and taro, 3s. to 4s. per bushel. English rapeseed, 237 to 240 per last of ten quarters. Brown lumps, 43s. 6d. to 45s.; and low to fine grocer, 44s. to 45s. per cwt. *Wines*.—The total clearances to Saturday last were 3,354,872 wine-  
gallons, 3,255,193 ditto in 1853.

*Coffee*.—The demand for most kinds is steady, at full quotations. Good ordinary native has changed hands at 42s. 6d. to 44s. per cwt.

*Rice*.—Our market is flat; but we have no change to notice in price.

*Provisions*.—The demand for Irish butter is steady, and prices have advanced fully 2s. per cwt. Fine Dutch is 4s. to 6s. higher than last week; whilst English qualities command more money. The bacon market is steady, at full quotations. In other articles, very little is doing.

*Tallow*.—About an average business is doing in our market on higher terms. P.Y.C., on the spot, has charged hands at 66s. 9d. to 67s.; and for delivery, during the last three months, 68s. 9d. to 69s. per cwt.

*Oils*.—Linseed oil is in good request, at 38s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Brown raps is steady, at 22s. 9d. to 23s.; and pale, 43s. 9d. to 45s. Palm moves off steadily, at 31s. to 37s. 6d.; cocoa-nut, on the spot, 49s. to 50s. Fish oils are unmoved. British turpentine is quoted at 140s. to 142s. 6d.; ditto, foreign, 210 lbs. to 211 lbs. per ton. Rapeseed oil, 20s. lbs. to 27s. per cwt. Camomile, 36s. to 39s. per quarter.

*Coffee*.—The demand for most kinds is steady, at full quotations. Good ordinary native has changed hands at 42s. 6d. to 44s. per cwt.

*Potatoes*.—The supplies are good, and a large business is doing, as follows:—English, 6s. to 7s. per cwt.; foreign, 4s. to 5s. per basket.

*Smithfield*.—Each kind of stock has been in moderate supply and fair request, at full prices:—

Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; lamb, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 8d.; to 4s. 10d.; to 4s. 10d. per cwt.

*Cold*.—Chester Main, 18s. 6d.; Holywell, 18s. 6d.; Edin Main, 20s.; Bradylill, 20s.; Henton, 21s.; Lambton, 20s. 6d.; South Kelico, 19s. 6d. per ton.

*Hops*.—Owing to the dull accounts from the plantations, our market is active, and prices are on the advance. Mid and East Kent pocket, 10 to 12s.; Weald of Kent, 12 to 18s. Susex, 10 to 12s. per cwt.

*Wool*.—The public sales have commenced, and prices show a tendency to decline.

*Potatoes*.—The supplies are good, and a large business is doing, as follows:—English, 6s. to 7s. per cwt.; foreign, 4s. to 5s. per basket.

*Smithfield*.—Each kind of stock has been in moderate supply and fair request, at full prices:—

Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; lamb, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 8d.; to 4s. 10d.; to 4s. 10d. per cwt.





THE SCOTS GREYS LEAVING NOTTINGHAM FOR THE WAR IN THE EAST.—(SEE PAGE 38.)

(Continued from page 38.)  
to make its tour of the town, offering prayers at divers altars, erected (temporarily) at different points on its route. The procession was very long, representing the history of Our Saviour, St. John, the Virgin Mary, &c.; the whole being followed up by the priest, bearing the Host

under a canopy. Arrived at the ramparts, the priest left the procession, and, with a few others, ascended them, mounted an altar put up for the occasion, and, after a few prayers, faced the sea, and gave it his benediction, amidst a salute of 21 guns. Having rejoined the procession, it returned in the same order to the church.

The Sketch represents the elevation of the Host at the time of the Benediction.

At this fete the fishermen's wives make offerings to the Church, and soon afterwards all the fishing-boats leave for the North Sea fisheries, where they remain eleven weeks.



CEREMONY OF BLESSING THE SEA, AT OSTEND.